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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Denmark Declines to Sell the Isle of St. Thomas.

Financial Situation of the Kingdom of Prussia.

Departure of Cretan Refugees from Candia Aboard a French Fleet.

The Reform Bill Again Under Discussion in the House of Commons.

DENMARK.

Refusal of the Danish Government to Negotiate for the Sale of the Island of St. Thomas.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 8—Evening.

It is positively denied in Copenhagen that the Government of Denmark has any intention of entering into negotiations for the sale of the Island of St. Thomas. This denial is rendered necessary by the presence in that city of Senator DOOLITTLE of the United States, who was reported to be the bearer of propositions from the American Government for the purchase of that Island.

PRUSSIA.

Financial Situation of the Kingdom.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 8.

It is stated that Baron VON DER HEYDT, the Minister of Finances, will be able to show in his forthcoming budget that the revenues of the Kingdom of Prussia exceed the expenditures, and that the Government will not be under the necessity of proposing any new taxes.

A Military Treaty to be Signed Between the City of Hamburg and Prussia.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The City of Hamburg has agreed to sign a military treaty with Prussia.

CANDIA.

Departure of Cretan Refugees From the Isle Aboard a French Fleet.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The French squadron which sailed recently for the Island of Candia to relieve the suffering families of the Cretans, took on board 1,500 refugees—mostly women, children and old men—and conveyed them to a place of safety.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill under Discussion in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—1 A. M.

A long and exciting debate took place in the House of Commons last night on the Reform Bill, which had been returned from the House of Lords. Amendments had been made in the Upper House modifying the lodger, copyhold and leasehold franchises, allowing the use of voting papers, and conferring the franchise upon undergraduates of the Universities; all of which were rejected by the House of Commons. But another amendment, providing for the representation of minorities, was agreed to.

Conclusion of the Brighton Races.

LONDON, Thursday Aug. 8.

The Brighton Races concluded to-day. The Biennial Brighton Stakes were won by *Trocadero*, and the Brighton Club Stakes by *Redcap*.

FRANCE.

The Russian Loan.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 8—Evening.

The Russian Loan is being more readily taken on the Bourse than was at first expected, and its success may now be said to be established here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 8—Noon.

Consols for money 94⅞.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are firmer and are quoted at 73⅜.

Illinois Central Shares	78
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22⅜

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 7—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94⅜.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅜
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22⅜

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 8—Evening.

Consols closed firm at 94⅜ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railroad shares	77⅜
Erie Railroad shares	46⅜

The returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of specie in its vaults has increased £330,000 within the past week.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 8.—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 8—Noon.

COTTON quiet; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales:

Middling Uplands	10⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Wheat—13s. 10d. for White California. Corn, 38s. 6d. for new. Barley 5s. Oats 3s. 11d. Peas 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS dull and heavy. Cheese 52s. Beef 142s. 6d. Lard 50s. 3d. Pork 73s. Bacon 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 6d. for Common and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Petroleum—Spirits, 8⅜d. and Refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 8—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Whale Oil, 68s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £32. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Calcutta Linseed, £41 4s. Linseed Oil, £115.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 8—Noon.

The Antwerp Petroleum market closed very flat and nominal last evening at 42 francs for Standard White, without buyers.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 8—2 P. M.

Cotton firm at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs without change.

In the Provision market Lard has declined to 49s. 9d. Pork, Beef, Cheese and Bacon are without alteration.

In the Produce market Tallow has declined to 44s. 9d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 8—2 P. M.

We have no changes to announce in our markets since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 8—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm with an advance of ⅛d. on Middling Orleans. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed without change. California Wheat, 13s. 10d. ℔ cental. Corn—38s. 6d. for new Mixed Western. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed dull; Lard, 49s. 9d.; Pork, 73s.; Bacon, 44s.; Cheese, 52s.; Beef, 142s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow 44s. 9d. Ashes 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Petroleum—Spirits, 8⅜d.; Refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 8—Evening.

The SUGAR market has been easier to-day, but quotations are unchanged, No. 12, Dutch Standard closing at 25s. 6d. IRON steady at 53s. for Scotch Pigs. Other articles unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Thursday, Aug. 8—Noon.

The steamship *Europe*, Capt. LEMUIRE, from New-York July 27, arrived here this morning *en rout* to Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Aug. 8—Noon.

The steamship *Virginia*, Capt. PROWSE, from New-York July 27, arrived here this forenoon on the way to Liverpool.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-Fifth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled to-day. The following were presented:

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. S. TOWNSEND—Relative to bribery and corruption.

By Mr. BARTO—Relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

By Mr. PAIGE—Of the Common Council and citizens of Schenectady relative to capital police.

By Mr. GRAVES—For a prohibitory law.

By Mr. STRATTON—Against prohibitory legislation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARCHER called up the resolution expunging from the journal all proceedings declaring certain members in contempt, and reciting that certain members were brought before the bar of the Convention for contempt under the call of the Convention on Monday last. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 66 to 47.

By Mr. BROSSER—To allow a sub-committee of the Committee on Canals to make a personal examination as to the capacity of the locks in the Erie Canal to do the business, and as to the capacity of the canal for larger locks. Adopted.

By Mr. SCHELL—That the Committee on State Finances inquire into the expediency of making provision in the Constitution that all debts now owing by the State, contracted prior to January, 1862, shall, with the interest hereafter to accrue thereon, be paid in coin; and also that all debts which may hereafter be contracted by the State, shall, with the interest to accrue thereon, be paid in coin. Referred.

By Mr. FIELD—Instructing an appropriate Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the death penalty. Referred.

Mr. LAPHAM called up the resolution providing for a call of the roll every morning after the reading of the journal. Lost.

By Mr. SEAVER—Calling upon the Commissioners of Land to communicate the number of acres of land heretofore granted or acquired by the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Adirondack Company; and the number of acres of said lands donated by the State, if any, and the number of acres purchased by the State, and by what titles the said lands are now held by said Companies. Adopted.

Also, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to inform this Convention what State of New-York or United States stock, if any and in what amount, has been deposited with him, and the time when the same was so deposited, as security for taxes on lands, pursuant to section five of chapter 236, Laws of 1863. Adopted.

Also, that the State Engineer report the quantity of lands sold by the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Adirondack Company, or by any other company having, or claiming to have or to have had and enjoyed the franchises of the corporation or corporations aforesaid, with the location and description of said lands and the names of the grantees thereof.

Also, what evidences have been deposited in his office of the construction and operation of the railroad mentioned in the fifth section of Chapter 236, laws of 1863.

This was adopted.

The President presented a communication from RICHARD O'GORMAN, New-York City Corporation Counsel, relative to the number of suits pending against that City.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, Mr. ARCHER in the chair.

The report of the Committee provides that the Assembly shall consist of 139 members to be elected by counties.

Mr. MERWIN moved to amend so as to elect members of the Assembly by single districts, as at present, and to make the whole number of members 128.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to further amend, so as to make the number of members of the Assembly 128, and to elect them by counties.

Mr. A. J. PARKER's amendment was lost by a vote of 40 to 67.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend that nothing herein contained shall prevent any voter from voting for any person for member of the Assembly who may reside outside of the county in which said voter resides, and the person who shall receive five thousand five hundred votes shall be elected. Lost.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to make the number of Assemblymen 145. Lost.

Mr. DALY moved to amend that no provision herein contained shall prevent the Legislature from hereafter making provision for the representation of minorities, if approved by submission to the people. Lost.

Mr. E. A. BROWN moved that the Assembly shall consist of 142 members, to be chosen by single district. Lost.

Mr. E. A. BROWN moved to make the number 141. Lost.

Mr. MERRITT moved to make the number 139, as reported by the Committee. Carried.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to amend by providing that members of the Assembly shall be elected biennially. We had, he said, too much legislation.

Mr. E. BROOKS considered this proposition one of the most important that had been suggested, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. RATHBUN said the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, composed of seven members, were unanimous in favor of this plan. They had given the subject a careful consideration, and should report in favor of a regular session of the Legislature once in two years only.

Mr. ANDREWS opposed the amendment. He said a State of 4,000,000 of people required the assemblage of the Legislature every year.

Mr. FULLER said he had been informed by people coming from the western part of the State that the subject of the action of this Convention was being discussed, and there was a growing sentiment to vote against any Constitution that this Convention may make. The people had not called for this proposition, and in view of the sentiment to which he had referred, he thought it impolitic for this Convention to undertake to make these sweeping changes.

Mr. RAMSEY's motion was lost by 49 to 57 votes.

The question was then taken on electing members of Assembly by single districts, and lost by 41 to 74.

Mr. L. W. RUSSELL moved to amend, that no Senator or member of Assembly shall draw his pay until the close of the session. He shall be required to take an oath or affirmation that he has not received, and does not expect to receive, any consideration to influence his vote: and if he shall fail to take such oath or affirmation, he shall forfeit his pay and be ineligible to reëlection.

Carried by a vote of 57 to 47.

Mr. GREELEY moved to amend, that Senators shall receive no compensation other than the consciousness of honorable usefulness and the resulting gratitude of their fellow-citizens. Lost.

Mr. FOLGER moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. L. W. RUSSELL was adopted.

Pending the consideration of the motion the Committee rose and reported the article to the Convention.

A recess was then taken until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock. The consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the article in the organization of the Legislature, was resumed, and Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by dividing the State into eight Senate Districts, each district to have four Senators, who shall hold office for four years. Lost; 43 to 74.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved to divide the State into eleven Senate Districts, each district to be entitled to three Senators, to hold office for eight years.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved to strike out the words, "excluding aliens." Lost.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend that terms of office of Senators shall be six years. Lost.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER's amendment was advocated by Messrs. SEAVER, HARRIS and SEYMOUR, and opposed, Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND. Lost: 37 to 75.

Mr. GREELEY moved to amend as follows:

The Legislature for 1868 shall divide the State into fifteen Senate districts, whereof each shall contain as nearly as may be, with due regard to the integrity of the counties, an equal number of legal voters; and whereof each district shall be entitled to elect three Senators. Each voter may at his discretion repeat twice or thrice on his ballot for Senator the name of a candidate; provided that all names borne thereon, including repetitions, shall not exceed three, and each ballot shall be counted two or three votes as the case may be, any candidate whose name may be thus repeated. The Senators thus chosen shall hold their offices for two years; and any vacancy in the meantime occurring shall be filled by election as heretofore. On the expiration of the terms of Senators, their places shall be filled as above. There shall be a decennial enumeration or census of the people of this State in the year 1875, and in every tenth year thereafter, and the Legislature of the year following shall reapportion the State for choice of Senators and Assemblymen according to the provisions of this article. No county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, but such as contain more legal voters than are required to constitute a Senate district. The Legislature for 1868 shall in like manner divide the State into forty-five Assembly districts, whereof each shall be entitled to choose three members of Assembly, but any succeeding Legislature may, provided the people of this State shall by a direct vote consent thereto, increase the number of members from each Assembly district. The provisions of section two, with regard to a repetition of names of candidates on the same ballot, shall apply likewise to ballots for and choice of members of Assembly, except where a single member only is to be chosen to fill a vacancy. Lost, 20 to 93.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the four years' term and insert two years, as provided in the present Constitution. Lost, 41 to 71.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to amend as follows: The Legislature for 1868 shall divide the State into eight Senate districts, to be numbered from one to eight, inclusive; each district to consist of antiguous territory, and to contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, including aliens.

No county shall be divided except it shall contain a greater population than is necessary for one Senate district. There shall be thirty-two Senators, four to be elected from each Senate district. The term of office shall be four years, except that of Senators chosen at the first election in the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh Districts, shall hold their office for two years only. The first election shall take place at the general election in 1868, and no election district shall either at the first, or at any subsequent election, vote for more than three candidates. Lost, 14 to 87.

Mr. MESTEN moved to amend so as not to exclude aliens from the basis of representation who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. Lost, 40 to 57.

Mr. BURRILL moved to amend so that there shall be a new apportionment made on the basis of the Federal census to be taken in 1870. Lost.

Mr. CONGER moved to strike out the words excluding aliens. Lost.

Mr. GOULD moved to amend: No person shall be permitted to vote for a Senator who shall not have paid town, county or State tax within twelve months prior to such election. Lost.

Mr. HADLEY moved to strike out the amendment offered this morning by Mr. L. W. RUSSELL, providing that "no Senator or member of Assembly shall draw his pay until the end of the session; and he shall take his oath or affirmation that he has not received or agreed to receive any money or property for his official acts. If he fails to take such oath or affirmation he shall forfeit his pay and be ineligible to reëlection." The motion to strike out was carried.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to amend, "that no member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within the State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member for every office or appointment shall be void." Lost.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to amend so as to provide for the annual meeting of the Legislature on the first Tuesday of December, in each year. Lost.

Mr. PRINDLE moved to amend, "that the Secretary of State shall call the Assembly to order, and preside until a Speaker shall be elected." Carried.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend, "that no member shall be expelled except upon a vote of a majority of all the members elected to either House, and no member shall be expelled twice for the same offence." Lost.

The article on the organization as amended was then adopted.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HAYTI.

The New Constitution Framed by the National Assembly—Its Liberal Features.

The new Haytien Constitution framed by the National Constituent Assembly, which convened at Port au Prince immediately after the abdication of GEFFRARD, has just been published in the Haytien newspapers. It presents several interesting features, and is on the whole a great improvement on the old Constitution. The following summary embodies the most noteworthy of its provisions:

The Territory of Hayti, and the islands dependent thereon, are declared inviolable, and may not be alienated by any treaty or convention.

Naturalized Haytians are not admitted to the exercise of any political rights until after a residence of five years in the country.

Citizenship is forfeited by naturalization in a foreign country; by the abandonment of the country at a period of imminent danger; by accepting, without authority of the Haytien Government, public employment or pay from a foreign Government; by rendering service to the enemies of the Republic, or having any dealings with them.

The exercise of political rights is suspended by a state of bankruptcy, simple or fraudulent, and by persistent refusal to serve in the National Guard or on a jury.

The penalty of death for political offences is abolished.

No tribunal can be established unless by authority of law. No extraordinary commissions or tribunals, under whatever denomination, can be created, especially under the name of Courts-martial.

The freedom of the Press is guaranteed.

Worship is free, and all religious sects are equally protected by the State. The ministers of the Roman Catholic religion, professed by the majority of the Haytians, are to receive salaries from the State, which are fixed by law.

A system of free education is provided for. There are to be primary schools for both sexes, open to all citizens; primary agricultural schools for the instruction of the peasantry; and in the principal towns there are to be superior or secondary schools for instruction in the elements of the sciences, in the higher branches of literature and in the fine arts.

Hospitals and penitentiaries are to be established in the principal towns.

The right of the people to assemble for the discussion of political matters is protected; but they must meet without arms, and they may not assemble in public places for political debate without permission of the Police authorities.

Every male citizen who has attained the age of 21 has the right of voting, provided he is a landed proprietor, or has been engaged for not less than five years in the cultivation of a farm, or is employed in the public service, or is engaged in some industrial calling.

The exercise of the national sovereignty, resting in the whole people, is delegated to three powers—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; and the legislative power is exercised by two chambers—a House of Representatives and a Senate—which form the Legislative Body. The Government is essentially democratic and representative. Each of the powers is independent of the other two.

The number of representatives is based upon population. The representatives are elected for three years, and they must be 25 years old at least, and owners of real estate in Hayti. Naturalized citizens are not eligible for seats until after ten years' residence in the Republic. The Representatives are paid at the rate of $200 a month during the session.

The Senate is composed of thirty members who are elected for six years. They are elected by the House of Representatives from a list of candidates chosen by the electoral colleges. They are paid $125 a month. The Senate is a permanent body, but it may adjourn provided that in doing so it leaves a standing committee composed of five Senators, which, in case of need, has power to convoke the Senate or legislative body.

At the opening of each annual session the two Chambers form themselves into a National Assembly, of which the President of the Senate is President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives Vice-President. This National Assembly elects the President of the Republic, declares war, upon the report of the Executive power, settles all questions relating to war; approves or rejects treaties of peace, alliance, neutrality, commerce and other international conventions; authorizes the raising of loans on the credit of the Republic; exercises the right of commuting the sentences passed on political offenders; authorizes the establishment of a national bank; and has power to change the place fixed for the capital of the Republic.

All laws passed by the two Chambers are immediately sent to the Executive, who has the right to make objections. In case he objects he sends back the law, with his objections, to the Chamber in which it originally passed. If his objections are overruled, the law is returned to him to be promulgated. It requires a two-thirds vote at least to sustain the President's objections, and to amend the law accordingly.

The President is elected for four years. He must have attained the age of thirty-five years before election, and his father must be a Haytian. He must also be the owner of real estate in Hayti, and have his residence there. No one can be reëlected President until after an interval of four years.

The impeachment and trial of the President for abuse of his authority and powers, malversation, treason, or any other crime committed in the exercise of his functions, is provided for in this wise: the impeachment is made by the Chamber of Representatives, and the President is arraigned before the Senate. It requires a majority of at least two-thirds in both Chambers respectively, to find him guilty. The Senate pronounces the sentence, which is forfeiture of office and deprivation of the right of exercising any other public function for one year at least, and not for more than five years. The President is impeachable either for offences committed in the exercise of his office... Pending his trial the Council of Secretaries of State exercise of his office, is charged with the executive authority.

Justices of the Peace and Judges are appointed by the President, who has power to remove them from office.

Plurality of salaried offices is expressly forbidden. The army is reduced to a peace footing, and its contingent is voted annually. No one can be promoted to any military grade in the army who has not served as a soldier. There is no privileged corps, but the President has a particular guard, which is subject to the same military rules as the other corps. There is a National Guard, in which all Haytiens are liable to serve from the age of 18 to 60.

All foreigners found in the territory of the Republic shall enjoy full protection in person and property.

THE TURF.

Saratoga Races—Second Day—Blackbird Wins the Hurdle Race—Muggins Wins the Saratoga Cup, and Virgil the Three-quarter Mile Dash—Magnificent Racing Throughout.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

The second day of the Saratoga race meeting was favored with equally as fine weather as on the previous day. Again was the spacious grand stand filled to its utmost capacity with a highly select and fashionable assemblage, comprising the beauty, wealth and elevated social rank of the land. The gay and elegant toilettes of the ladies (who, attracted by the excitement and interest of the hurdle race, always a favorite race with them, were present in unusually large numbers,) lent an additional charm to the magnificent scene which was presented to the spectator. The racing itself, a full and detailed report of which will be found below, was of the highest quality. The hurdle race was the fastest ever run in America, the two miles and eight hurdles being accomplished by the winner in the unprecedented time of 3:57¼; which surpasses the time made by *Red Dick* at Cincinnati, at the Spring meeting, (four minutes,) which was previously the best on record. The judges and timers were the same as on the opening day, and the starting and decisions were alike unimpeachable. The greatest order and decorum characterized the meeting, and the office of the police force in attendance was a perfect sinecure. The course was, if possible, in even finer order than the day before, and racing men are now convinced that the Saratoga track is one of the fastest race courses in the States.

THE HURDLE RACE.

was the first on the programme, and the entries for which were as follows:

1. P. Woods' b. h. Gen. Williams, aged, by Lexington, dam by imp. William IV.
2. D. McDaniels' bl. h. Blackbird, aged, by imp. Albion, dam Panola, by Anderley.
3. D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.
4. Geo. Pepper's b. h. Zigzag, aged, by Ruric, dam Zetta, by Zenith.

The distance was two miles, over eight hurdles, welter weights; the winner receiving $400, and the second horse $100. The pool betting on this race was signalized by some remarkable fluctuations.

In the pools sold by Dr. UNDERWOOD the evening previous, *Red Dick* was a hot favorite, selling for $100; *Zigzag*, $60; *Blackbird*, $40; and *General Williams*, $10. On assembling on the track next morning a change had come over the spirit of the betters, and *Red Dick* was deposed from his pride of place, and his stable companion *Blackbird*, also owned by Col. MCDANIELS, was established in the premiership in the betting over him. In one pool of $535 *Zigzag*, the remembrance of whose former victories when owned by the lamented DENIS REEDY seemed to reinspire his old friends with confidence, sold for $225; *Blackbird* following close upon his heels for $190; *Red Dick* $100, and *General Williams* $20. PEPPER, who so often contended with *Zigzag* for victory on his famous old mare, *Nannie Craddock*, now rode the old horse; young Mr. ALLOWAY, one of the finest gentleman riders we have, was on *Blackbird*, thus showing that he was the intended one of the stable; GAFFNEY rode *Red Dick* and GRIFFIN was on *Gen. Williams*. They all got off together, *Blackbird* clearing the first hurdle at the end of the grand stand, *Red Dick* next and *Zigzag* last. Coming to the second hurdle near the quarter pole, *Blackbird* took it a length ahead of *Gen. Williams*, who was two lengths before *Zigzag*, and the latter four lengths before *Red Dick*. The same positions were held at the third hurdle, half way on the three-quarter stretch, but at the fourth, midway up the home stretch, *Zigzag* was in the air the same moment as *Blackbird*, who, however, was slightly in advance of him. Passing the stand on the first mile *Blackbird* was leading *Zigzag* two lengths, *Red Dick* a length behind the latter. At the fifth hurdle only half a length separated *Blackbird*, *Zigzag* and *Red Dick*, and at the sixth *Red Dick* had assumed the lead, and was a length before *Blackbird*, who was two lengths before the favorite. The seventh hurdle was cleared in the same relative order, and along the three-quarter stretch *Red Dick* and his stable companion ran head and head. Turning into the homestretch, *Blackbird* was seen in possession of a lead of half a length, *Zigzag* now lying second and *Red Dick* falling away into the rear, keeping company, although some lengths before him with *Williams*. As the horse took the last hurdle half way up the stretch, *Blackbird* was half a length ahead, and holding the advantage throughout, won the fastest hurdle race ever run here in 3:57¼, *Zigzag* four lengths before *Red Dick*.

HURDLE RACE, for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles; $400 to the winner and $100 to the second horse—welterweights:

Col. McDaniels' b. h. Blackbird, (Alloway)	1
G. Pepper's br. h. Zigzag, (Pepper)	2
Col. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, (Gaffney)	3
P. Woods' br. h. Gen. Williams, (Griffin)	4

Time—3:57¼.

THE SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup was the next event, for which the following eighteen horses were entered:

1. R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, (imp.) 3 y. o., by Young Melbourne.
2. D. Reedy's ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner.
3. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, 3 y. o., by Imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
4. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, 3 y. o., by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
5. D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Julia, by Imp. Glencoe.
6. D. McDaniels' ch. c. Ripley, 4 y. o., by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina, by Boston.
7. D. McDaniels' (L. B. Holland's) b. h. Dazzle, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam by Whalebone.
8. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam Ariel, by Imp. Sarpedon.
9. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by Imp. Glencoe.
10. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Muggins, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAlister, by Omera.
11. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.
12. John M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Imp. Glencoe.
13. M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Imp. Hedgeford.
14. M. H. Sandford's ch. h. King Lear, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Tokay, by Imp. Yorkshire.
15. Thomas G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Imp. Yorkshire.
16. Thomas G. Moore's gr. c. Stonewall Jackson, 4 y. o., by Lightning, dam Edith, by Imp. Sovereign.
17. Thomas G. Moore's gr. c. Privateer, 4 y. o., by Lightning, dam Hennie Farrow, by Imp. Shamrock.
18. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 4 y. o., by Lightning, dam Maroon, by Imp. Glencoe.

Of this lot only four, *Muggins*, *Delaware*, *Onward* and *Dazzle* came to the post. *Loadstone* was lame, *Beacon* and *Julius* were in the same predicament, and none of the others were at the course. In the pools *Onward* was a warm favorite, selling for $550. Mr. WATSON's pair (*Onward* and *Delaware*) $475, and *Dazzle* $50. A good start the horses as they passed the judges stand being placed as follows: *Onward* first, two lengths before *Dazzle*, *Muggins* four lengths behind the latter, and *Delaware* acting as whipper in. At the quarter pole *Onward* had increased his lead to four lengths, and *Dazzle* fully ten lengths before the favorite, but at the half mile pole the latter had given *Dazzle* the go by, yet was still ten lengths behind *Onward*. Passing the stand the second time *Onward* led *Muggins* by four lengths, the latter three lengths before *Delaware*. *Onward* carried on the running at his best pace until nearing the half-mile pole, where *Muggins*, who had gradually been creeping up, got on even terms. A splendid and most exciting race was now witnessed, *Onward* still maintaining a shade the best of the struggle until half way up the homestretch, when the jockey of *Muggins* raised his whip, and the gallant horse gamely responding, he shot out and won a magnificently contested race by a length; *Onward* ten lengths before *Delaware*, and *Dazzle* beaten off. Time, 4:03.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., $1,000 added; 2¼ miles, for all ages.

Johnson & Douglas' ch. c. Muggins, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister	1
J. S. Watson's ch. c. Onward, 5 years	2
J. S. Watson's b. c. Delaware, 5 years	3
D. McDaniel's b. c. Dazzle, 5 years	4

Time, 4:03.

THE THIRD RACE

was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $300. The entries were:

1. J. J. Bevins enters b. m. Lady Dan Bryant, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
2. J. J. Bevins enters blk. f. Annie Workman, 3 years old, by Wagram, dam Lady Franklin, by imp. Jordan.
3. M. H. Sanford enters br. c. Virgil, 3 years old, by Vandal, dam by imp. Yorkshire.
4. Forbes and Jerome enter b. H. Luther, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by Glencoe.
5. J. H. Dowling enters T. B. Reed's ch. m. Enchantress, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman, by imp. Glencoe.
6. Douglass and Johnson enter ch. h. Duke of Orleans, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.

The betting on this was very spirited and heavy in amount. In the pools, *Virgil* sold for $170; *Enchantress*, 70; *Annie Workman* and *Lady Dan Bryant*, coupled, (Mr. BEVINS' entry,) $65, and *Luther* and *Duke of Orleans*, $55 each. After numerous breakaways, the drum was tapped to a fair start, *Annie Workman* rushing to the front, and cutting out the running, *Virgil* second, *Luther* third, *Enchantress* fourth, and the others close up. As they entered the regular course, near the half-mile pole, *Annie Workman* was still leading a couple of lengths before the favorite, *Duke of Orleans* and *Luther* being the next horses. They ran thus until they turned into the home-stretch, when *Luther* joined the leading horses, but could never fairly reach them, and the race was left to *Annie Workman* and *Virgil*—the latter getting up in the last few strides, and winning after a brilliant finish by a neck only. *Luther* was third. Time, 1:18½.

PURSE $300, three-quarter mile dash.

M. H. Sandford's bl. c. Virgil, 3 years by Vandal, dam by imp. Yorkshire	1
J. J. Bevins blk. f. Annie Workman	2
Forbes and Jeromes b. h. Luther	3
J. H. Dowling's (T. B. Reed's) ch. m. Enchantress	0
Douglass & Johnson's ch. h. Duke of Orleans	0
J. J. Bevins b. m. Lady Dan Bryant	0

Time, 1:18½.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Dog-days—The Suffrage Question in Kansas—Satisfactory Crop Quotations—Strikes in Illinois—Amusements in Chicago.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

We are in the midst of the "dog-days," but as yet our Summer has been delightful. We have had but few days when the weather was uncomfortably hot, and this, with the cool breezes which come off the bosom of Lake Michigan, makes this city a pleasant Summer residence. Our citizens appreciate this fact, and but comparatively few of them have gone off, tearing around at the fashionable watering places, to be stifled with dust and close rooms. Our city is quite largely represented in Europe, drawn thither by the attractions of the great Exhibition. And quite a number of our young people have gone over to finish their education at the continental universities.

I was over in the edge of Kansas the other day. The contest there on the suffrage question is quite lively. The negro part of it is not considered doubtful, and therefore does not create so much interest. But the female suffrage question is discussed everywhere, and with no little warmth. I have my doubts about its being carried, even in Kansas. Its advocates, however, are sanguine. They have entered upon a regular campaign, and have their speakers, male and female, stumping the State.

I have no change to make in my crop quotations. The wheat harvest is over, and is quite satisfactory to the farmers. In some localities the promise, as indicated by the straw, was not fulfilled by the berry. In Adams County, for instance—which is one of the best in the State for wheat—the average yield will not be over twenty bushels to the acre, when thirty-five was anticipated. The berry didn't fill out plump.

The miners at various points in this State have for some time been on a strike for higher wages. At La Salle, especially, operations have been stopped for four or five months, and now that miners from abroad are coming in a riot is threatened. At Morris they went to work about two months ago.

The "Black Crook" has been all the rage with our theatre-goers during the past week. It seems to take amazingly with the "lower ten," and even some ladies who lay claim to respectability have patronized it. The matineés on Saturday afternoons have been largely attended. This is the time that the ladies do mostly attend. The aristocrat from the avenues and the *demi-monde* are beautifully sandwiched together, gazing at the spectacle of lace-covered female charms. At least five hundred of the latter class are in attendance, for they make it a matter of conscience to patronize all matineés, as they can go unattended. It makes a healthful mixture of virtue and sin. The other places of amusement have also been well patronized for the Summer months. The Museum is having a lively run. A company from St. Louis have been playing at the Opera House—bringing out "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," being, I suppose, ARTHUR's book, with that title, dramatized. The lower and German theatres are also in full blast, doing, I should judge, a good business, at least for dog days. Chicago has such a large floating population of a theatre-going character that it enables these institutions to run with profit at all seasons. But we could spare this portion of our population with profit, as well as the institutions which they sustain. Only think of it, in two weeks, last month, our Excise Board licensed 1,400 drinking establishments, with six or eight hundred more to come in. We have over one of these to every 100 inhabitants, men, women and children, while we have but one church to 1,500. This is the way our civilization runs. It would be a small business that did not realize $5,000 in sales during the year. Multiply $5,000 by the 2,000 liquor shops in Chicago, and we have the astounding sum of $10,000,000 paid out for strong drink. This is an average of $50 to each inhabitant. Does anybody wonder that our city is full of crime and poverty, notwithstanding its general prosperity? Does anybody wonder that we keep our criminal Courts busy and our jails and penitentiaries full to overflowing? which is the fact at the present time. Does anybody wonder that our taxes are onerous and constantly and rapidly increasing? This year the levy is $12 50 for each man, woman and child in the city.

Our Common Council has resolved to go on with the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, for the purpose of making a current in Chicago River so as to drain the city. The cost of this improvement will be anywhere from three to five millions of dollars. The contract was once let for about two millions, but the contractors, after working on it one or two seasons, backed out, as it was costing them much more than they bargained for. The contract for the tunnel under the river at Washington-street has been relet for $300,000—an advance of about one-third over the old contract. Our lake tunnel is proving "all that fancy painted." The water, in this midsummer, comes to us pure, fresh and cool, so that it answers for a beverage without ice or brandy.

The city has just contracted for the building of five new public school-houses. And the school buildings which our city erects now-a-day are large, expensive, commodious and have all the modern improvements. The new ones are calculated to accommodate one thousand scholars each, and will cost $40,000 apiece. They are of brick, four stories in height, and of a good style of architecture. Thus you see we are not wholly given up to material things. We at least divide our Mammon worship with more worthy and elevating objects. We are not afraid to place our common-school system along side that of any other city and challenge a comparison.

I gave some time ago a description of the new and magnificent depot of the Southern Michigan and Rock Island Railroad Company. I suppose it has not its equal in the country. At least I never saw one that equaled it. But it is announced that the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, the Alton, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Great Eastern are about to enter upon the construction of a Union depot, which is to excel even that of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island. They have ample grounds, fronting on the river and on Madison, Canal and Monroe streets.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Reported Split Among the Mormons—The Truth of the Affair—New Gold Fields.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 19, 1867.

A week or two back paragraphs were going the rounds of the Press, East and West, to the effect that a split among the Mormons in Utah had occurred, or was imminent, and that BRIGHAM YOUNG had severed from the Mormon Church three of the Twelve Apostles—ORSON PRATT, ORSON HYDE and AMASA LYMAN. These paragraphs grew out of statements made by the *Union Vedette*, the "Gentile" newspaper of this city. In this instance it is to be apprehended that the *Vedette*, in its eagerness to make a point against the Mormons, rather stretched the facts, or at least made them as sensational as possible. I have heard nothing to lead me to suppose that either ORSON HYDE or ORSON PRATT is not in "full fellowship" with BRIGHAM and the Mormon Church. There is some reason to think that AMASA LYMAN is not held in such esteem. All the above three gentlemen are thinking men, and each entertains, or has entertained, doctrines which BRIGHAM contends are heretical. AMASA, as he is familiarly called here, does not believe in the atonement of Jesus Christ, which BRIGHAM asserts is a fundamental principle of Mormonism. AMASA also teaches this doctrine to others, and has done so up to a late date, although a recantation of his views in that particular, with his name at the foot of the document, was published a few months ago in the *Deseret News*. Hence it appears that BRIGHAM thinks AMASA should be tied up a little, and the people warned not to give heed to his doctrine, all which has been done.

ORSON PRATT and ORSON HYDE, so far as I have heard, do not now teach doctrines obnoxious to BRIGHAM and the Mormon Church at large. Consequently, I see no reason to conclude that any Church action has been taken against them by BRIGHAM, nor have I heard that such has been the case of late.

I have not heard anything of any split in the Mormon Church in consequence of the non-orthodox doctrines of the three gentlemen named. It is possible that some of the Mormons believe in those doctrines, but if so the number is comparatively few, as there is no stir whatever concerning the matter. I do not think that either of the three would have any great influence as a religious leader in opposition to BRIGHAM YOUNG, even were such opposition contemplated, or an actual fact.

There has been considerable excitement of late in this city and in most of the Territory over the late discovery of gold diggings two hundred miles or so east of this place. The locality of the new mines is a few miles northeast of the old overland route through the South Pass, consequently is on the Atlantic slope. The prospects are reputedly rich. It has been stated that fifteen hundred people have gone from these valleys to the new El Dorado, but that is probably an exaggeration, though many persons certainly have gone, and some rich specimens of quartz have been brought in. The Montana mining laws have been adopted in the new gold fields, which laws, it was wont to be familiarly stated, recognized claims extending "from summit to summit." Hence the claims at Strawberry, the name given the new diggings, are of liberal extent.

The chief reason why so many people rushed from this Territory to these mines, was that it was rumored that BRIGHAM had advised such a movement, being contrary to the advice given by him in all previous gold digging excitements. However, last Sunday, he publicly declared that he had not done anything of the kind, nor had he sent anybody to make claims for himself, as was reported. He stuck to his own old doctrine—that those men who staid at home and raised grain and built houses would be able to buy out those who went to hunt gold. He had only advised one man to go, and he had been prospecting unsuccessfully for a long time, and now thought he had got the big thing at last.

However valuable the new fields may prove for gold producing, there is one thing certain, that locality is anything but inviting as a place of residence. It is blessed with none but cold nights, with a very short Summer, with a long Winter of intense cold and heavy snows. Few people would like to make their home at the South Pass, though on Green River, 50 miles or so west, farms have been made and grain and potatoes raised. But still, the number of people who would think of the attractions of a home on the ridge dividing the waters of the two slopes could not be great.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

No Verdict Yet—The Jury Still in Deliberation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 8—12:30 P. M.

The Criminal Court was again filled at an early hour this morning by persons of both sexes.

There has as yet been no intimation of any conclusion arrived at by the jury.

The jury have now been out twenty-four hours deliberating, in the jury room.

Judge FISHER has not been upon the bench this morning, although he has been about the Courthouse.

There is a little excitement among the spectators and considerable discussion, but the excitement does not run so high as was to have been expected, considering the importance of the trial and the feeling that has been manifested on one side or the other during its progress.

Two P. M.—The Court still continues in session, and the court-room is thronged with visitors. Nothing definite is known as to how the jury stands, but it is generally believed that they will be unable to agree upon a verdict. The counsel for the prisoner are in attendance, anxiously awaiting the result of the deliberations of the jury.

Four P. M.—The jury has now been out twenty-seven hours, and there seems to be no more prospect of a final agreement than there was this morning.

It is rumored among the knowing ones that the jury now stand eleven to one. Of course this is mere conjecture, but those who assert it firmly believe it.

Judge Fisher has not been upon the bench at all to-day.

The crowd goes and comes continually, and individuals discuss with much energy the probabilities of a verdict. Surratt is being tried over again by the spectators. He has not been brought to the Court-room yet to-day.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., is engaged in another part of the Court-house, but either Mr. Merrick or Mr. Bradley, Jr., are present to watch every proceeding.

Mr. Pierrepont has not been in the Court-room since the case went to the jury.

Six P. M.—Judge Fisher has reappeared in the Court-room, and as the jury is not yet prepared to report, he has returned to his home in Georgetown. He said he would not be back until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. He gave the officers permission to go home, and the crowd which had been in attendance all day immediately separated and took their departure. It is understood, however, that if the jury desire to come into Court during the night Judge Fisher is to be sent for.

Boiler Explosion at Waynesburgh, Penn.

WAYNESBURGH, GREENE COUNTY, PENN., Thursday, Aug. 8.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible accident occurred at the foundry of DANIEL OWEN, in this place. Men were engaged in getting up steam, when the boiler exploded, blowing out both ends. Mr. OWEN was blown a distance of about twenty-five feet from the boiler, and was severely scalded and injured, but not fatally. A son of SIMON RINEHART, Esq., was fatally injured, having been thrown against a fence about forty-five feet distant, breaking his skull, arm and leg. No others were injured, but a number of persons narrowly escaped. The building was considerably damaged. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been a lack of water in the boiler.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Commission at St. Louis—Arrangements for the Future—Gen. Sherman's Instructions to Gen. Hancock.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The following proceedings of the Indian Commissioners yesterday have been made public:

It was agreed that Gen. SHERMAN and Col. TAPPAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, should communicate with the officers and agents under their control, directing them to send runners to the Indians in the vicinity of their respective posts and agencies to ask the northern tribes to meet the Commissioners at Fort Laramie at "full moon" in September next, and all the tribes north of Platte River to assemble at Fort Larned, on the Arkansas River, at "full moon" in October.

The annuity goods now in transit for the Cheyennes, Arrapahos and Comanches were ordered to be sent to the agents of these tribes, to await the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Col. TAPPAN and Gen. SANBORN were made a purchasing committee of supplies.

The Board then adjourned to meet in Leavenworth on Monday next, and then proceeded to Omaha, whence they will ascend the Missouri River to its highest accessible point to confer with all the Indians they can meet, and examine lands for the Northern Reservation.

Gen. SHERMAN has telegraphed to Gens. HANCOCK and AUGUR in accordance with the above, and Col. TAPPAN sent the same instructions to Superintendents MURPHY, at Chison, and DENMAN, of the Northern Agency.

Gen. SHERMAN also instructed Gens. HANCOCK and AUGUR to confine their military operations, pending the action of the Commissioners, to the protection of the routes of travel and the settlements; and to Gen. HANCOCK he says:

"Do not invade the country south of the Arkansas River, except in the pursuit of parties guilty of hostile acts. I want the deliberations of this Commission to be as little disturbed by the acts of our troops as possible. So that this effort to settle the Indian question peaceably may have a fair chance for success."

Dispatches say that Capt. WYCK's party of engineers was attacked by a large band of Indians at Fort Hays Station, and had to call on the fort for assistance. The Indians got between the engineers and the fort, and heavy fighting was anticipated. Quite a number of Indians, with painted white men as interpreters, appeared at Rock Spring, ten miles east of Fort Harker, last evening, and made particular inquiries regarding the railroad and wagon trains, whether they were guarded, &c.; but receiving unsatisfactory answers, they departed.

There is no doubt that many of these Indian bands are headed by white men, for purposes of plunder.

The Commissioners to Depart for Kansas To-Day.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Indian Commissioners start for Leavenworth to-morrow. Senator HENDERSEN left for home to-day, and will join the party at Omaha.

Commencement of the University of Vermont—Honorary Degrees Conferred.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 8.

To-day, at the Commencement of the University of Vermont, the following degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—On Henry Clark, editor of the Rutland *Herald*, and on Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, Chaplain of the State Senate.

Doctor of Divinity—On Rev. John R. Herrick, of the Bangor (Maine) Theological Seminary; on Rev. Geo. N. Boardman, of Binghamton, N. Y., and on Rev. Albert H. Bailey, of Sheldon, Vt.

Doctor of Laws—On Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, Penn.; on Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, of Malone, N. Y., President of the New-York Constitutional Convention, and Hon. John A. Jameson of Chicago.

The attendance is large. The Seventh Regiment Band, of New-York, is here, discoursing most delightful music.

Hamill's Challenge to Row for the Championship Accepted by Walter Brown.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The *Star* says that WALTER BROWN has finally consented to accept HAMILL's challenge to pull on the Hudson for the championship.

Disasters at Sea.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The bark *Era H. Fisk*, which has arrived here, reports that on the 3d of August she spoke the ship *General McClellan*, from New-York for San Francisco, who reported having lost overboard two seamen, and that another hand had fallen from aloft and was crippled, during the gale of the 2d inst.

The schooner *Waterloo*, of Deer Isle, with coal, is ashore at Chatham Bar and is leaking badly. The crew had been rescued. The vessel will probably be a total loss. The wreckers are discharging the cargo.

Printers' Strike in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 8.

All the printers in this city belonging to the Union have struck and stopped work, in consequence of the publishers refusing to employ certain men recommended by the Union. There is no disagreement regarding wages. Upward of a hundred men are thus out of employment. The publishers are making strenuous exertions to fill their places and offer Union prices to competent men.

Funeral of Ex-Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. PORTER was attended by a large concourse of persons from all sections of the State. Public business was suspended, and the departments closed out of respect to the dead. The remains were deposited in Mount Kalma Cemetery. Deceased leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter.

The Austrian Sloop-of-War Elizabeth at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Austrian sloop-of-war *Elizabeth* arrived from Vera Cruz to-day, having on board a number of Austrian soldiers. She reports the United States steamer *Susquehanna* sailed from Vera Cruz on the 28th ult.; destination unknown.

A Philadelphian Found Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The body of a man named MORRIS, who was on an excursion at Atlantic City yesterday, was found on the railroad track with his his head severed from his body. He was an elderly man and leaves a family.

Fall of a Bridge Over the Erie Canal.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The long wooden bridge over the Broad-street Basin of the Erie Canal gave way this afternoon, precipitating a team, a loaded wagon and the driver into the water. The driver, THOMAS HALEY, was saved. The team, belonging to a man named MATHER, and valued at $600, was drowned.

Fatal Railroad Casualty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 8.

Mr. S. LOEWI, of the firm of LOEWI & GERSHOFER, dry-goods merchants of this city, fell from a car at the Central Depot this morning, and was run over by three passenger cars and instantly killed. The body is dreadfully mangled.

Heavy Rain-Storm in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 8.

To-day several heavy showers of rain fell. The water carried away the culvert on the Reading Railroad, about a mile from the city depot, causing a detention of one train for three hours.

Drowning Casualty in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 8.

CLARENCE THORNE, of Boston, aged 14 years, and a lad named HOLMES, from Barre, Vt., were drowned this morning while bathing in the trout pond of Mr. E. F. WILLARD, of East Montpelier.

Explosion of a Powder-Mill.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 8.

One of the mills of the Massachusetts Powder Company, in North Sudbury, blew up yesterday, the damage was $2,000. No one was hurt.

The Crops.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The crop accounts from the interior continue favorable.

TWO CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

I.

Six feet two in his stockings, two hundred pounds in weight and fifty years of age, with a rubicund face expressive rather of *bonhommie*, and shrewd, practical and political sense than of either aristocratic breeding or very high culture—that is JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina. Governor to the extent to which South Carolina can, in the present state of affairs, be said to have a Governor.

The typical figure of a negro, though tall and shapely beyond the average of his race, forty-odd years old, of an ebon blackness that leaves no room for suspicion that a single drop of white blood courses in his veins, yet showing through his swarthy mask the illumination of intelligence and manly independence—that is BEVERLY NASH, former slave and now representative of the new and real governing element in South Carolina.

These two men, both of whom I have met here in Columbia, (where I have been tarrying for a few days since the Convention adjourned,) have deeply interested me; and, somehow or other, they have so associated themselves together in my mind—perhaps as types of the departing and the coming era—that I have thought a brief report of a long conversation which I had to-day with each might have both a present and a historical interest. To give my report the more directness and vitality, I shall record it in the precise language used by the speakers in the free talk I have been having with them.

II.

I need not speak of Gov. ORR. His public life is well known. At the beginning of the war he was considered one of the strongest opponents of secession in South Carolina; but when his State took the fatal plunge he went with her, and was a Confederate Senator during the whole period of the Confederacy's existence. After the war he took a prominent part in reconstruction, walked "arm in arm" with Massachusetts at the Philadelphia Convention, and was elected Governor of South Carolina under her amended Constitution, which makes the term of the gubernatorial office four years in place of two. The Governor's home is at Anderson, up in the hill country, where he commonly resides; but at present he is down at the capital transacting some executive business. As we are stopping at the same hotel I have had frequent opportunities of conversing with him, and have been struck with the amiability of his character and the acuteness of his mind. Though the swift-advancing political tide has, as will be observed from his remarks, rather swept beyond him of late, yet I have no doubt he is destined to lend an important hand in the reconstruction of the State. After a wide-branching talk in regard to the war, the conversation came down to the period of reconstruction by my asking him how the people of South Carolina looked upon the Constitutional Amendment.

"We were opposed to the amendment," said he. "We went on JOHNSON's line of policy, and as the amendment antagonized that, and as the matter was left to us, we refused to accept it. Its rejection in the Legislature was unanimous, there being but one out of 157 members in favor of the amendment. The triumph of the Republicans in the Fall elections of 1866," he continued, "produced a feeling of great uncertainty in the minds of the people. I went on to Washington in January, 1867, to make the best observations I could, and stayed a week or two consulting with the Senators from Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and several other States."

"Did you agree on any line of policy?"

"Yes; after conferring together, we got up an amendment to the Constitution, which we proposed to present to our Legislatures, and which they should submit to Congress."

"What was its nature?"

"It embraced impartial suffrage, and the removal of all disqualifications either to vote or hold office. On my return, I presented the matter to the people in a speech made at Charleston, and they favored it."

"And what became of it?"

"It was to have been brought before the Legislature of North Carolina, which happened then to be in session; but some delay arose, and meanwhile the military bill came up."

"What did you think of that bill and the supplemental one?"

"The supplemental bill was regarded as a great improvement. The main bill allowed any one to call a convention, and there might have been half a dozen antagonistic bodies; but the other put the calling of the Convention in the hands of the military, which at least gave unity of action."

"To what extent did these bills work disfranchisement of the former electors of the South?"

"On a fair interpretation of them I estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 would be disfranchised. This placed us in South Carolina in an awkward position. Prior to the war we had about 45,000 white voters and about 60,000 blacks of the voting age. The disfranchisement reduced the whites to 40,000, and those who were killed or who died during the war reduced us by 8,000 more, leaving us 32,000 white voters. Emigration and deaths among the negroes brought them down to about 55,000, which left them a majority of 23,000 over us."

"But was it not supposed that the whites would be able to control the black vote?"

"Numbers were of that opinion. They thought that by reasoning with the negroes they would be able to show them that their interests were identical with those of the whites, and that by thus bringing over a sufficient number of votes they would be able to control the Convention."

"And what guarantees would you have given the blacks?"

"We would have had to gurantee them all their political rights; but on the question of suffrage, I was not personally in favor of going further than to admit blacks and whites to the privilege of voting only on condition of being able to read and write."

"How does the second supplemental bill leave you?"

"By the rigorous rule it has laid down it will reduce the white voters by four or five thousand more, leaving us at present 25,000 white and 55,000 black voters, or a majority of *thirty thousand black votes.*"

"Do you then give up all idea of being able to control the blacks on a conservative line of policy?"

"From what I have seen of the Radicals who have been sent down here to indoctrinate the negroes and inflame their minds, and especially colored orators who have come among them, I have been led to abandon all hope of having a Conservative Constitutional Convention. The obstructive tendency has been aided by Gov. PERRY's letters, which have sown dissensions among the people, and have tended to unite the colored race against us. The blacks have become perfectly conscious of their power. This has made them very bold and immodest and exacting, and the chances are that in the elections for a Convention a large majority of colored delegates will be sent."

"What do you suppose they will demand?"

"Their action in the Convention here the other day is a good evidence of what they will want. What the coming Convention will do is doubtful; but the negro leaders will inculcate the doctrine (1) of levying such a tax on land above fifty or a hundred acres as will compel owners to sell; (2) they will be stimulated to disfranchise every man who bore arms in the rebellion; (3) to levy all taxes on property and exempt poll and income taxes. Then will be presented the anomaly of a class of people wielding the political power of the State and levying taxes on the property of another class who will have in reality no political power. These taxes will cover schools; so that property holders will be compelled to build schools for this class who will not contribute a dollar for the education of their own children."

"Is it your opinion that they will demand office, and what do you think of their fitness for it?"

"In twenty out of the thirty districts of South Carolina, the negroes are in the majority. In the district of Beaufort they are seven to one. The juries therefore, in these twenty districts will be blacks, and nineteen-twentieths of the negro voters will be unable to read or write. There will be at least six thousand of these people endowed with the privilege of voting who to-morrow, if their existence depended on it, could not count one hundred. Those of more intelligence will be clerks and sheriffs, tax-collectors, magistrates, judges of the Superior and inferior Courts, and perhaps of all the executive offices of the State."

"Will they send negro representatives to Congress?"

"Of the four representatives, I have very little doubt that three will be negroes."

"Are not many anticipating a collision of races as the result of all this?"

"The Republican organization in South Carolina means the organization of the blacks against the whites, *and the negroes being invested with all this political power, it must be left to the judgment of discreet and experienced men what results will follow.*"

"As the Republican Party is now organized in this State, what proportion of the whites will join with it?"

"The Radicals probably won't got one-twentieth of the whites—outside of Charleston and Greenville districts, very few indeed. The party will be mainly composed of negroes and of whites who think the party will give land to the landless."

"How will the people, the old body politic, vote on the question of convention?"

"Most of our people will vote 'convention,' and try to do all they can, but they will be able to carry very few delegates."

"Then, Governor, your views of the future are, on the whole, discouraging?"

"If the collision of the races is kept off for four or five years, intelligence will do here what it does everywhere else—control the votes; but we have a fearful ordeal to pass through meanwhile, and I have not the heart to seek to raise the veil that shrouds the future."

Such are the important points in my talk with the Governor.

III.

BEVERLY NASH, as you remember, became known to fame by a speech which he delivered here last Spring on the same stand with Gen. WADE HAMPTON—a speech which gave great joy to the conservatives as furnishing proof of a political harmony between the blacks and their old masters in South Carolina. BEVERLY called on me at my hotel during the Convention and invited me to come and see him at his "shop;" so having a spare afternoon I repaired as directed and found him hard by the market place in a shop, shanty or *boutique*, where he is engaged in vending watermelons and ginger-pop. Until SHERMAN emancipated him, he has been all his life a slave in Columbia, whither he was brought from Virginia thirty years ago, at the age of 13. During many years he was hired out as a waiter at the United States Hotel in this city—a situation which brought him in contact with most of the leading men of the State; and this advantage joined to his considerable stock of native intellect explains the superiority he shows over most of his race. He learned to read a number of years ago and he can write a passable hand, though he complains he knows nothing of "grammar." The conversation which ensues took place in the intervals of time when he was not, with good-natured alacrity, waiting on his customers, and though the phraseology and some of the words employed may seem strange as coming from the mouth of one who but lately was a Southern slave, yet in every case they were such as were used by the speaker, and were taken down at the moment and on the spot.

"Well, BEVERLY, what do you think of the political prospect in South Carolina?"

"I think, Sir, that the Republican Party will carry the State. They certainly will from here down; but it is more doubtful in the up country districts. There are twenty-one districts which I regard as sure and nine that are doubtful. In Georgetown District there are 18,000 blacks and only 2,200 whites—there can't be any doubt about that going Radical; but where the whites are in the majority things will go against us."

"Do you indorse the Radical platform adopted here the other day?"

"Yes; I indorse it heartily. There are some things I would not have put in; but if you take a platform you must take it as a whole."

"Then, have you not gone back on the Conservative sentiments you expressed in your speech of last March, when you spoke with WADE HAMPTON."

"No Sir; I should still like to see all disabilities removed from the whites, and that we should all stand on the same footing; but when people say I'm not a Republican, that's nonsense. Here is a correspondent of the Charleston *News* who, writing from here, says: 'Not by any means all of the hundreds of negroes in and around Columbia, however, are abandoned body and soul to the new movement. One class, represented by such clever, cautious, sensible men as BEVERLY NASH, stand aloof from the schemes which contemplate the elevation of the negro at the expense of the white man, and maintain a species of "masterly inactivity," content to wait upon the development of the future; the consequence is that in a measure they are politically tabooed.' Here is a card which I have written in reply to that. What do you think of it?"

COLUMBIA, July 28.

EDITOR CHARLESTON NEWS: I see in the Charleston *News* of July 26, over the name of "Felix," that there is a class of men in Columbia, represented by such men as BEVERLY NASH, that maintain a masterly inactivity in regard to the Convention that has just adjourned in this city. He said that we were desirous of retaining the respect of our old masters, (thank God we have none now.) Now, Sir, I wish it understood that I stand upon the platform of the Union Republican Party of South Carolina. If this will retain their respect, I shall be happy to have it; if not, I shall say to them, as I say to others, I court the smiles of no man at the expense of my principles, and I shall work and vote for the Republican Party, and no other. I would also say that there never has been any complaint against the officers of the Bureau here—they are gentlemen. There is no dissension among us, for we are going unanimously for the Union Republican Party, and against all others. Yours, W. B. NASH.

"As to my not being a Republican," he continued, "why, I established the first Loyal League here. That was in September, 1865. The speech you referred to has been greatly misunderstood; there were many things put in the report that I didn't say, and many things left out that I did say. But it got me into a great deal of trouble, and when I went West last Spring to Mississippi, to take out some hands for Gen. HAMPTON, my friends passed resolutions denouncing me as a 'traitor.' I'm content to leave the matter as Congress has fixed it; but, as I said before, I should like to see the disability taken off every white man; and if we were to ask for it, it would attach the white people to us and cement the friendship between us."

"What do you think of the formation of a moderate Republican Party?"

"Poor prospect. They may get enough to form a nucleus; but their only hope would be to get the colored people, and they can't do that. Gov. ORR could do a great deal if he came out. He would be the best leader for that party. He is a shrewd politician, and in the Districts of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburgh, Laurens, York and Union, he can dictate pretty much as he likes. My impression is that the Southern States will go Republican. The feeling against the Democratic Party is very strong; and whenever a straight-out Republican Party is formed, our people will sustain its candidates against all others."

"What do you say of the workings of the Military Government?"

"I don't like military government, myself; but it has had a wholesome effect. If the South had gone back into the Union under the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment things would have been bad for us colored folks."

"Why?"

"Because the people were not conquered—not changed. Our rights would have been a law on the statute-book, but that law would have been a dead letter. The law makes the juries the judge of evidence, and they would have discriminated adversely to us. It's no use to give the black man the right to testify, unless you give him the right to sit on juries. I've seen the working of it. A colored man testifies, and the jury goes strictly against it, saying the nigger is ignorant, and is this, that and the other; though I heard Judge DAWKINS say in Court, here, last March, that he had never, in forty years, seen a better witness than a colored man that had then been up testifying."

"What do you think of the colored people holding office?"

"I want to see them in some offices—not high ones. What our people want in this matter is more to test the sincerity of the Government."

"But do you believe that the colored people will be so much purer than other people that, having the power, they wont want to exercise it?"

"Our leading men (colored) are against the blacks holding high offices. Now, some wanted a while ago to run a colored man for Mayor of Columbia; we all hooted at it. But if Mr. ROBINSON (a white citizen of Columbia and an old resident) should run for Congress, we would all sustain him. We would rather have white people that have lived among us than strangers. We are feeling so almost unanimously. This has come about recently, and it is a great change. The colored people have grown suspicious of strangers. They know that good men don't come South—they have business at home, and from what we have seen those that come are adventurers with both hands open, like birds of prey."

"Pretty good judges of human nature, your people?"

"Yes, that is one point in the colored man—he will know more of your character in three days than you will of his in three months. It has been his business all his life to find out the ways of the white man—to watch him, what he means." Then, recurring to the subject of offices, he said: "If I was in the Constitutional Convention I should certainly move a resolution—I don't know whether I should carry it, but I should certainly vote to remove the disability from Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas; for of course our own people are unfit to exercise this function, and we have in South Carolina some of the most just and upright Judges that ever lived. When the judiciary is pure liberty is preserved."

"You noticed that clause in the Republican platform adopted the other day, favoring such a tax on lands as would compel the owners to sell—what do you think of that measure?"

"Our people will all favor heavy taxation. There are a great many who are in favor of confiscation; but I am opposed to it myself, for I have no idea titles would hold after the present generation. There were a good many up-country delegates to the Convention who favored confiscation; but they found out it would not do, and so did not bring it up. If Congress sees fit to impose confiscation, they know best; we should make no expression of opinion about it. The South Carolina system of taxation is ridiculous. It imposes something like sixty cents per hundred acres. My idea is to tax pine lands, valued at one dollar per acre, twenty-five cents per acre, and so, *pro rata*, for other lands. This would force owners of large tracts of waste lands to sell and give us a chance. In all countries large land monopolies are oppressive, though I have read a book which traces the prosperity of England to its large landowners. The only argument against the policy of dividing the State into several farms is that it makes too many poor men and there are no men of wealth to build railroads, canals, &c. I want to see as many large capitalists as possible. Now, rice is a culture that small farms cannot succeed in, unless they work in companies. Rice is a staple that you have got to turn water in on. It must be periodically turned in to get the weeds out. But you can't use salt water, and hence you have to dam it by building levees. Poor men have not the means to do the extensive ditching and damming required. In fact the whole policy of the State will have to be changed before small farmers can be successful. For instance, there is the "range law," which compels farmers to keep other people's cattle out, not their own in. This would be hard on poor farmers, for wood for fencing is very scarce and high, and the cart loads of wood you see brought in are mainly stolen from the lands of HAMPTON and others."

"That raises a question I want to ask you—how is it about this universal charge of stealing brought against the colored people?"

"Well, Sir, it is only too true. The colored people, raised in slavery, did not think there was any harm in taking from their masters. But there is not half as much stealing now as during the first year after the war, when the owners of plantations drove our people off, and being helpless, they had to steal. During slavery they learnt to steal from an insufficiency of food, and that was the reason hogs could not be kept in this country. One planter would give his hands a peck of meal and three pounds of bacon a week; but perhaps on the next place the hands would get only the meal and no bacon. Of course they would kill hogs if they got a chance, and the master never cared how much they stole from others. Lying was another vice bred by slavery, and I remember reading in Shakespeare, when a character who has been charged with lying says: 'I lie? no! I am a freeman—it is only slaves that lie.'"

"How is it about industry among the blacks?"

"There is a great improvement in this respect over the condition of things in 1865 and 1866. But even then the idleness was chiefly owing to want of pay. There is one thing the colored people will have to get over, and that is extravagance. When our folks have money there is no more liberal people in the world. There was always more money taken up at the collections in our churches than in the white churches. This was very well in its way, but we must now learn economy. And as for industry, there would not be a more industrious people on earth if the planters would only abolish the contract system and pay wages."

"You don't like the contract system, then?"

"The contract system was good at first, for if the colored hands had then been paid wages, they would have gone off. They had not learnt steady habits or what freedom is. Then, if a man had money, he was not going to stand the hot sun, and he would go off at a critical time for the crop; so it was better to keep the hands the whole year round. But now the pay system is better, for the people are willing to work if they are sure they will get paid. Half wages at the end of each month, and the whole balance at the close of the year, is the best arrangement."

"Did you see that quotation from a late speech of FRED DOUGLASS, that if the South had emancipated the slaves and put them into the army, the Confederacy would have been a fixed fact?"

"Yes, Sir; and I said so during the war. The great mistake the South made was that it did not know the black man as well as the North did. The colored men would have fought well for the South. But it was curious: a planter would willingly send his sons to the war, but he would not let his slaves go to work on the fortifications."

"Now, tell me, was there before the war any *general* desire among your people for freedom?"

"Oh, yes, indeed!"

"Why did not more get it?"

"On account of the *impediments* in the way."

"Did you ever feel like escaping?"

"Yes, but I was very unfortunately situated. I had an infirm mother, and for seventeen years I had to tote her in my arms, like a child. During the war we were very well informed of the state of affairs. We used often to get Northern papers, and they were read before the St. Cecelia Society, to which I belonged. Frequently we had to bury them for fear of discovery. Before the war I read part of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. There was a gentleman who had a copy of it in his trunk at the hotel, and I used to do little snatches of reading on the sly. I have since seen the *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and am astonished at its accuracy. I don't know where Mrs. STOWE got the facts, but there are several cases that I was knowing to myself. If I had been caught at those tricks I would have very likely been hanged."

"Have you any fear of a war of races here, in this State?"

"Oh, no! I hope not. I don't see why we should not all live peaceably together. But, after things are settled, I should like to see a return to the Constitution, for I am a good deal of a 'strict constructionist' myself——"

But let this stand as representative of the utterances of two citizens of South Carolina.

LIBRA.

WEST INDIES.

St. Domingo—Dissolution of the Legislature—New Tariff—Hayti Affairs—Departure of Geffrard—Condition of Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Government has issued a decree banishing Messrs. Abad and Felipe Alfan, Miguel Sebastida, Pedro Ricart, Buenaventura Baez, Jose I. Perez, Juan N. Ravelo, J. M. Moreno, Manuel Delmonte, Louis Marcano, Andres Ramos and Pedro Sautrean, as being absent from the country when the Spaniards retired, and comprised in the exceptions decreed by the National Assembly on the 16th of March, 1865. ABAD ALFAN and PUELLO are Brigadier-Generals in the Spanish Army, PEDRO RICART is a Counselor of State in Cuba, some of the others holding smaller positions under the Spanish Government, while the rest are refugees in different places, Ex-President BAER residing in Curacao, from which place he has made several unsuccessful attempts regain his lost power in the Island. The national Congress has been compelled to suspend its sessions for want of a quorum, and as the time for which it was convoked had expired, Gen. CABRAL has issued a decree for an election of delegates in place of those whose term of service had expired. A commission has been appointed to arrange the financial *status* of the Republic, and come to terms with its creditors, by delivering to them Treasury notes at a discount of 25 per cent., the bills to be used in the payment of import or export duties. The duties on mineral and other productions have been reduced, copper paying $1 per ton, gold and silver $2, coal of all descriptions, iron, zinc and lead 80 cents and guano $2 50 per ton, crude petroleum 2 cents per gallon and 5 cents for the refined; the duties to be paid in specie before exportation.

HAYTI.

Gen. SALNAVE is still at the head of affairs. The National Assembly consists of forty-five members, a President, Vice-President and two Secretaries, the former laws remaining without alteration, excepting that the term of holding the Presidential office is limited to four years. The property of GEFFRARD and of those acting as Ministers of the Republic since 1863, has been sequestered and will be sold for the benefit of the exchequer.

Ex-President GEFFRARD passed by Jacmel on his way to Europe, NAPOLEON having invited him to see the Exhibition in company with other crowned and uncrowned heads. Many residents of the town went to see him on board the English steamer, the young ladies of the place sending him presents and flowers.

SALMON the Ex-Minister of SOULOUQUE, has gone to fill the position of Haytian Ambassador to France, England and Spain, without coming home first. DELORME, the eminent writer, has been appointed Secretary of Foreign Relations, while nothing is heard of Gens. NISAGE, SAGET or CHEVALIER.

Commerce is looking up but confidence has by no means been restored, as another revolution may take place at any moment, the tranquility of the country depending altogether on the turn affairs are taking at the capital.

JAMAICA.

The financial state of the Island is very bad, the peculiar mode of administration making it ruinous here, when it is a benefit to the other British Colonies. The Treasury is empty, and there are no funds to pay the officials. The new taxes are very high, and if they are not paid on the very day 25 per cent. additional is imposed as a fine. The new Police force alone needs £80,000 annually, other salaries being increased in proportion, while the many defaulters do not help to better the state of affairs. JAMES WILSON, the defaulting cashier of the Savings Bank, has been captured, DELISSIER and SWIRE being still at large. The son of the Treasurer has been arrested as an accomplice of WILSON, who, notwithstanding his confessions, will not be convicted, owing to large and influential connections. Mr. DELMAR, the agent of the proposed New-York and West India Steamship Company, is in Demerara at present, but is expected here shortly, as he is trying to obtain a subsidy of £6,500 from the Government, and an exemption of port and tonnage dues for the steamers of his line.

BARBADOS.

The hurricane of the 13th has caused great damage to houses and other buildings, and also to the fields. The rainy season is at its height, the amount of water which has fallen so far being much in excess over that of the past ten years. Nearly all the sugar has been exported.

TRINIDAD.

Several incendiary fires had taken place, and the people are on the lookout for the supposed evil-doers. The lands belonging to the Government will be sold at 20 shillings per acre to the poor colonists. In some districts there are large numbers of settlers who have no title to the lands they reside on, and the authorities are taking steps to remove them. The crop has been a very short one, and the young cane presents a very poor aspect.

DEMERARA.

The planters have presented a petition to allow them to bring 4,400 coolies and 790 Chinese into the colony. In every district they are building prisons, in which to confine culprits, and, instead of making them work on the roads and streets, they will be compelled to work on the plantations, allowing them a salary.

DEPUTY.

The Cultivation of Cotton in the South Preferred to its Manufacture.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, July 31.

Undoubtedly cotton in cloth is worth more than cotton in the bale; but until it can be demonstrated that we can make cotton cloth more cheaply than it can be done elsewhere—or as cheaply—what shall we gain by inaugurating cotton factories instead of cultivating cotton-fields? With the present protective tariffs, cotton factories might pay here. They have paid immensely at the North. By reason of the tariff the consumers of the whole country have been compelled to pay an immense tribute to the Northern manufacturers. For a long time we of the South have considered the system bad. Would it be well to establish it here? It might prove profitable for a while; and if there should be no reform in our system of national finance, if we never approach nearer to free trade in our legislative policy, it might always prove profitable, provided that the right kind of labor can be procured and retained for factory work in the South. Suppose a change for the better in national legislation, and your factories must compete with those of countries where labor is cheaper. What can be raised from your fields will be grown for the benefit of the world. What comes from a factory system, built upon a basis of protective law, is for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. From our fields we once made wealth. We envied no one, depended on no one. We should prefer to see the return of that day, rather than the birth of establishments sure to bind the South down to the evils of the protective system.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in Reply to Hon. B. H. Hill.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, in his second article in reply to Hon. B. H. HILL's "Notes on the Situation," which is published in the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 2d inst., says:

"If the State had no right to secede, and did not secede, the conclusion is inevitable that all who believed secession would produce war and ought not to be attempted, and so believing voted for or voluntarily aided secession, are traitors against the Government which they believed had rightful jurisdiction over them; and all who so believing took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward aided the rebellion, as it is called, are perjured traitors. There is but one mode of escape from the legal and moral guilt of treason and perjury left to Mr. HILL or any other man who took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward aided in the war against the United States. That escape is found in the position occupied by the Secessionists and those who honestly believed that the State of Georgia had, under the compact, the right to secede and did secede. What, then, follows? After we seceded we were a State foreign to the United States. We had waged war with the United States as a foreign Power. After a gallant struggle we were conquered by the United States and became a conquered people *out of the Union*. We then ceased to have any *Constitutional rights* till readmitted except such as the conqueror choses to recognize. We had only the rights which, by the laws of war, belong to the conquered. What we term constitutional rights in this country are not among the rights of the conquered by the law of nations. The amnesty oath administered to our people at the dictation of the conqueror, in which each person is sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, neither restores the seceded States to the Union nor imposes the duty on each individual in the conquered territory to resist "the laws" passed by the Congress of the conqueror, which no judicial tribunal has declared unconstitutional. It simply means that we, as individuals, will obey all laws passed by Congress according to the forms of legislation prescribed by the Constitution, till they are repealed or declared void by the proper constitutional tribunal. In or out of the Union, the oath of the private citizen to support the Constitution means no more than this: When a law is passed by a majority of Congress, with the approval of the President, or by two-thirds of Congress over the veto of the President, every citizen and subject is bound to obey it till it is repealed or the proper court has pronounced it unconstitutional and void. The Military Bills were so passed, and they have never been declared void by the proper constitutional tribunal. Till this is done or they are repealed, every citizen of the United States and every conquered subject of a foreign State held by the United States is bound to submit to them. He supports the Constitution by submission to the laws passed according to the forms of the Constitution till they are repealed or set aside by the proper constitutional tribunal. Every man of common sense must see that any other construction of the oath would lead to endless confusion, bloodshed and anarchy. Our people often differ about the constitutionality of acts passed by Congress. Courts of high authority differ. If Mr. HILL's position is right, each citizen is sworn to act upon his own construction, and resist every law which he deems unconstitutional, and defend all rights which he believes he has under the Constitution; and, in his own language, Talk for them, and, if need be, before God and the country, fight and die for them. Adopt this construction, that each citizen is bound to resist all laws which he deems unconstitutional, and we must have constant fighting and constant dying. In other words, anarchy and confusion must supersede all law and all order, whenever we differ about the constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

Mississippi State Central Reconstruction Club.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Aug. 2.

At a meeting of the friends of reconstruction in this city, on the 30th ult., for the purpose of organization, a State Central Club was formed by the adoption of rules for its government. WM. YERGER was elected President and THOS. J. WHARTON, Vice-President. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State on the questions involved in the pending elections under the recent laws of Congress for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union. A resolution was adopted advising the friends of reconstruction to form affiliated clubs in the several counties to coöperate with the Central Club, so as to secure a full and candid presentation of the issues involved in the canvass, and a thorough and effective organization in order to attain success at the polls. The magnitude of the consequences depending on the result require the united energies of every true friend of the cause.

Party Organization in the Southern States.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, Aug. 3.

The formation of a Republican or any other party in Georgia at this time betrays a weakness upon the part of their originators altogether in keeping with the madness of the times. The great reconstruction platform is all that is needed at this period, and men who go beyond or stand aloof from it, are neither informed or wise as to the future. We shall oppose every move of the sort, no matter by whom or where it may originate. Many of our people are betraying strong symptoms of insanity and madness, which, if not checked, will plunge the State and the South still deeper into the quagmires of gloom and endless political damnation. Let us thoroughly reconstruct first, and then the formation of parties will follow as a legitimate and natural consequence. The South has no more use for organized parties now than a carriage has for a fifth wheel, and we lack confidence in the judgment and good sense of men who rush headlong into such crazy undigested movements. It is far easier to make than it is to unmake, and many who have placed themselves on front seats in this or that political move, will ere long be pushed out of the way as idiots and madmen. The next Presidential canvass will give direction as to the formation of political parties. Until then, at least, we shall take no part nor lot in the matter. We purpose to stand firmly and fearlessly by Gen. GRANT and the reconstruction platform, leaving party and party hacks out in the cold to take care of themselves. Their budget of nonsense is too ponderous for us and the readers of the *Era* generally.

A Southern Journal on the Non-Action Folly.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Aug. 1.

The registration returns in Alabama, thus far, show the following results: Whites, 27,229; blacks, 48,547—majority for the blacks, 21,318.

According to the census of last year the whites over 21 years of age were in the ascendant in the State. They have refused to register, however, and thus placed the control of the State in the hands of the negroes. This result is due to the teachings of those who assume the leadership of the Anti-Reconstructionists, and who, when the Congressional plan was first presented, admonished the people to have no lot in the "unconstitutional" business. These same leaders have now changed their tone, and are not only advising the people to "register," but are appealing to the negroes to meet them in Convention, and take joint counsel with them. But their advice comes too late. They relied too long upon the efficacy of Executive protection, or Supreme Court interposition, or some other impossible agency. Their folly has brought forth its fruits. The white people have taken their stand on the "honor and decency" platform, and will not be untaught the lesson they first learned, and the negroes have accepted the counsels of, and will coöperate with, those who displayed a willingness to teach them the way they should go.

OUR REVENUE SYSTEM.

Effect of the Tariff and the Internal Revenue Law upon the Country.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 2.

The country has progressed sufficiently since the close of the war to justify an early systematizing of the taxation for national purposes. The taxes imposed by the United States are levied in two forms—first, by a duty on imports from foreign countries; and, secondly, by an internal tax. Under the first mode there is a tax levied upon no less than 1,500 different articles, and the articles from which the internal revenue is derived number several thousand. The debt of Great Britain is a very large one, and the people of that country are taxed very closely and severely, but it does not fall so oppressively upon them as it does upon the people of this country, because the levying of taxes is governed by certain fixed rules. The number of persons employed in the revenue service of that country, and the expense of collecting the tax, are comparatively small. The policy of Great Britain with respect to foreign imports is to tax heavily all those things not produced in the country, thus securing to the Government the entire tax which is paid by the consumer; all other things are free of taxation. The entire tariff of England embraces only the following articles, which, in 1861, produced the revenue stated:

Corn		£837,533
Spirits—Rum	£1,755,129	
Brandy	833,513	
Geneva	52,615—	2,641,257
Sugar		6,513,425
Tea		5,521,320
Tobacco		5,604,032
Wine		1,219,533
Fruits (dried)		346,738
Cocoa		14,903
Coffee		444,258
Hops		99,720
Spices—Pepper (since repealed)		106,106
Timber and wood		246,314
Other articles		169,589
Total		£23,657,513
Deduct drawbacks and allowances		210,987
Total net profit		£23,466,596

Our tariff is based upon the very opposite theory. We tax the articles which are produced at home, thereby subjecting the consumer to pay to the home producer the same tax which the Government collects from the importer. Instead of taxing, as Great Britain does, and heavily, all articles not raised at home, and which we could, in many cases, do without, we admit them free, or impose upon them a merely nominal tax. The American tariff could be so arranged that the objects taxed would not exceed one for every fifteen now taxed, and produce as much revenue as is now collected from customs, thereby releasing consumers from the duplicate tax on at least 1,400 articles, which they now pay to the Government and to the home manufacturer.

There are at least five persons employed in various capacities to collect the revenue on imports, under our system, to the one who would be necessary if the tax was limited to one hundred articles. We would then not only get rid of an interminable variety in the objects of taxation, but of an army of officials. In getting rid of this last class, we would also relieve the country of the vast frauds and peculations which seem to be inseparable from our system of revenue from imports. The articles paying duty would be few in number; the duty would be collectable at once, and the money pass directly to the Treasury. At present the duties seem to be collected in a sieve, the drippings from which are farmed out to the highest bidder.

If this be the case with respect to our tariff system, how much stronger is it with respect to our internal revenue. There is no trade, business or occupation which escapes it. Whether a man buys a row of pins or a steamship, he is met by the tax gatherer. He is not only taxed on the particular article he buys, but upon each and everything entering into the composition of that article, and has also to pay the salesman's tax on gross receipts, and the stamp on the receipt, but has to foot all the other special taxes which in countless ways attach to the proceeding, and form part of the cost of the article purchased.

Internal taxation, though of recent date in this country, is an old institution in England. But the system there, which originally was like our own, has been pruned of its vexatious peculiarities, and for many years has been brought to a plain system whereby the revenue is derived from a few leading objects. The following table shows all the sources of revenue of the British Government:

1. Customs,
2. Excise,
3. Stamps,
4. Land tax,
5. Property tax (Income.)
6. Post-office,
7. Crown lands,
8. Miscellaneous.

We have already explained the custom duties. The excise is the duty on distilled and fermented liquors; the stamp tax is like our own, but not so general; the land tax is an equivalent to our direct tax, which was collected but once; the Post-office pays expenses and yields a revenue; the Crown lands are equivalent to our public lands, and the miscellaneous objects are pretty much the same under all Governments.

With this list of the sources of revenue of Great Britain, it will be interesting to compare the schedules of our Revenue Law. We have all these, and a long list of others. We tax every article of manufacture; and when two or three or a dozen articles upon each of which a tax has been paid are united in the production of another manufacture, we tax them again in the combined state. We tax leather, and tax it again in every form in which it is made up. We tax all kinds of metals, and tax them again in the articles into which they are worked, and so on through every variety of manufacture. We tax the incomes as they do in Great Britain, and, in addition, we tax gross receipts; we tax a variety of sales; we have a most comprehensive list of licenses, applying to every description of trades and professional men. We tax legacies. We tax billiard tables, carriages, pianos, plates, watches, &c. We tax steamboat, railroad and express companies, canals, bridges, telegraph companies, amusements and insurance companies, and the animals slaughtered for food. Now, this might be simplified without any serious detriment to the revenue, but greatly to the relief of the public.

The aggregate receipts from all sources of internal revenue in 1866 was $310,906,984. Of this sum the following objects contributed:

Distilled spirits	$29,198,578
Fermented liquors	5,115,140
Cigars	3,476,237
Tobacco	12,339,922
Manufactures	128,226,784
Licenses	18,038,098
Incomes	61,071,932
Banks	12,109,420
Stamps	15,041,373
Salaries (part of income)	3,717,395
Legacies	1,170,779
Aggregate	$289,508,858

The $21,000,000 collected from all the other objects and articles taxed, do not compensate for the expense of collecting and the annoyance and vexation they produce. Their collection necessitates the employment of regiments of office-holders, and the amount collected from each is comparatively paltry and small. To confine the taxation to the particular classes which we have enumerated would be of immense relief to the people. It would do away with much of the hostility to the law, which proceeds, not so much from an objection to paying the tax, as from the infinite variety of petty things to be inventoried and returned.

There is another reason why the repeal of the tax on petty objects is demanded. While the public have to pay a few pennies for every sheep or ox slaughtered, there are millions of gallons of whiskey which pass free. There was in 1865–6 not less than 10,000,000 gallons of whiskey made, and of course sold, in the United States. The tax on that whiskey was $140,000,000, and the Government received less than $30,000. If the tax on whiskey had been collected, it would have enabled the Government to abolish all the taxes on manufactures. Had the tax been one dollar per gallon, and collected, then the tax for stamps and license and banks could have been removed without any loss to the revenue. As the case stands, the people are hunted to death by revenue officers for petty taxes upon every species of petty business and articles, to make up the hundred millions of dollars lost by a failure to enforce the Excise Law.

The tax on manufactures might be divested of much of its complexity; it ought not to exist in any system of taxation regulated by any just principle of financial economy.

THE CASE OF THE BELGIAN EMIGRANTS.

Report of Commissioner Kapp—Action of the Board of Emigration.

To the Board of Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned having been appointed a Committee under the following resolution, adopted at the last meeting of the Board:

Resolved, That the matter of complaint of passengers of ship *Giuseppe Baccarcich*, and the cause of mortality among such passengers during the voyage and sickness after arrival, causing the detention at Quarantine of said passengers, be referred to Mr. KAPP, as a Special Committee to examine into and report to this Board, begs leave to report as follows:

The *Giuseppe Baccarcich*, S. VLASICH, Master, is owned by F. BACCARCICH, of Fimne, Dalmatia, and traded between Trieste and Odessa. Her last voyage but one was from the latter place to London, from which port she went to Antwerp, where she was chartered by the firm of A. STRAUSS & Co., for the transportation of emigrants to New-York. She left Antwerp on June 2, 1867, and arrived in the Lower Bay on July 20, but owing to sickness on board, was not allowed to come up to the City until Aug. 2, while her passengers were transferred to Castle Garden on July 31, after having been kept on board for sixty days. The number of passengers was originally 180, of whom 18 died on the passage, and 2 immediately after their arrival, leaving a balance of 160. They were all Germans and German Swiss; the former almost all from Rhinish Prussia, in the neighborhood of Coblenz, and were engaged by an agent of A. STRAUSS, a man by the name of VAN MACNEN, at Cologne. They complain in their petition of July 19, that, 1. They were short of provisions. 2. The water was not drinkable, being kept in petroleum casks. 3. The bread was mouldy. 4. There was neither tea nor sugar on board. 5. The potatoes were rotten. Immediately after the receipt of the above complaint, BERNARD CASSERLY, our General Superintendent, sent Capt. H. O. TRUE, an able and competent man, and himself an experienced ship master, on board the *Baccarcich* for the purpose of verifying the statement of the passengers. Capt. TRUE made a detailed report of his mission, which I found correct in every particular, when on July 31 I went on board myself, and afterward examined the passengers in Castle Garden. This report is hereto attached. The ship is well built, airy, and large enough to accommodate 200 passengers; she was kept clean and made in every respect a favorable impression. The berths in the steerage, which is about seven feet high, were like those of any emigrant ship. The galley, however, and its oven were too small; the former had been built at Antwerp, and could hardly accommodate 50 passengers. I did not see the Captain, who was on a visit to the City; the crew were all Dalmatians and spoke only Italian; the Steward, however, could make himself understood in broken German. As to the complaint of the passengers, I came too late to inspect, first, the provisions, but I examined several passengers under oath, viz.: August Meyer, Anton Muller, Anton Hafener, Anton Busch, John Bertram, Peter Simons, Casper Schafer and Anton Weckbecker, who each for himself says, that scarcely one of the passengers during the whole voyage got enough to eat. Their affidavits are hereto attached. I afterward obtained from the Captain his store list of provisions, which he distributed weekly among the passengers. It shows that they received only 62 pounds of biscuit and 62 pounds of potatoes per day, 38 pounds of meat during four days of the week, and four pounds of coffee per day, 148 pounds of flour and 250 pounds of peas per week. One passenger had contracted for nine rations for his family originally consisting of nine persons; four of them having died on the voyage, he received these nine rations for the surviving ones and scarcely had enough for them to eat. Second—The water. I found it in large sperm oil casks, the oil swimming on the surface. I tried to taste a glass, but the smell was so offensive that I could not overcome my disgust. Capt. TRUE, (referred to above,) however, says he drank a half tumbler of the water, with the object of testing it, and he was shortly afterward taken with a severe diarrhœa. JOHN BERTRAM, a passenger from Ahrbuch, Rheinish Prussia, says, under oath, that his dying child asked for some water, and that the cook gave him some, but that it was so bad it had to be boiled, in order to make it drinkable, and that deponent had to pay five frances to the cook for attending to him and his family. Third—The bread. Capt. TRUE says that the bread was the worst he ever saw—mouldy and disgusting, and that from one piece an entire bean was taken. I examined the biscuit, of which I tasted a piece; it was of the worst quality; sandy, burned and hardly digestible, even its appearance was loathsome. Fourth—The Captain's store-list of provisions proves the correctness of the passengers' assertion, that there was neither sugar nor tea on board; at least, none were distributed among the passengers. Fifth—Potatoes. The passengers concur in their sworn statement, that three-fourths of the rations delivered to them were rotten and had sprouted. The cook, AUGUST MEYER, adds, that the sixty-two pounds, when peeled, could all be put into one bucket of ordinary size. Thus it seems to me that the complaints of the passengers are verified in every particular. Besides the above grievances, some of the passengers complain of frauds practiced upon them by A. STRAUSS & Co., at Antwerp. The cook, AUGUST MEYER, was engaged at the rate of 120 francs per month, and was referred to the Captain for payment, but never received a cent, the Captain being quite ignorant of the agreement. Another passenger stated that he had paid to STRAUSS two francs extra for the permission to eat at the Captain's table, of which agreement the latter likewise knew nothing. Capt. TRUE states that the Captain of the ship had told him that he was chartered by Mr. STRAUSS for cargo and passengers for about £900; that before leaving port a Belgian officer came and examined the vessel and the stores and declared himself satisfied. He (the Captain,) however, was not quite satisfied with such of the stores as he had seen before leaving and informed STRAUSS, who replied "that everything was according to law." The Captain further stated that he had then no idea that the stores were so bad and certainly did not expect to find them deficient in quantity. He divided his own stores as far as they went with the passengers, stopped the use of bad water for any other purpose than washing, gave of his ship's water to the passengers, and provided as much and as well as he could for the sick. However praiseworthy the efforts of the Captain may have been, I think he is to be blamed for not having put back when he found out the real condition of things on board of his ship. It would have been the easier for him, as he waited about a week at Flushing for a favorable wind. So much is certain, that the treatment of the passengers was most shocking, and that the great mortality among them was a consequence of the bad food and bad water. A child died in the hospital of Castle Garden, and as found by the Coroner's inquest, of marasmus in consequence of exhaustion and insufficient nourishment. The statements of all the passengers concur in attributing the death of their fellow-sufferers to the bad and scanty provisions and to the want of good water. Another child of five years is left as the sole representative of a family of five who sailed from Antwerp in perfect health, his father, brother and sister having died on board, and his mother on the hospital-ship soon after reaching Quarantine. There was neither a doctor nor a drug-store on board. All these outrages and cruelties were committed with the intent to save a few hundred dollars. A. STRAUSS & Co., at whose door they must be laid, have long borne an evil reputation, even among their class. The names of these men appeared in several yearly reports of the German Society of this City, and always connected with some nefarious scheme leveled at the pockets of the poor emigrants. The twenty passengers who have died on board the *Baccarcich*, I do not hesitate to say, *have been murdered* by A. STRAUSS & Co., of Antwerp. The surviving passengers of the *Baccarcich* almost all looked pale and feeble, worn out and emaciated, some of them still suffering from diarrhœa and disorder of the bowels. I have informed them of the legal steps they can take against STRAUSS & Co. for damages sustained and for the dead they have lost, and understand that several of them have already engaged counsel. I would most respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: First—That the treatment of the passengers of the ship *Baccarcich* is an outrage to humanity, and deserves the severest reprobation of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. Second—That this report be published in the newspapers of this City. Third—That a copy of it, with the testimony of the passengers and steward of the vessel, be sent to the Consuls-General of Belgium, Austria and Prussia, to enable the respective Governments of said countries to take such steps in the premises as they may think advisable. Fourth—That said Governments be requested to withdraw from A. STRAUSS & Co., and their agents, their licenses as emigrant forwarders. Fifth—That a copy of this report be sent to the German Society of this City, with the request to publish the facts contained therein in its next yearly report, and to warn the German emigrants against A. STRAUSS & Co. Sixth—That the General Agent of this Board be directed to adhere to the stringent rule already in force in relation to all vessels arriving with passengers shipped by A. STRAUSS & Co. of Antwerp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) FREDERICK KAPP.

As stated in yesterday's paper, on the reading of the above report the Commissioners were most earnest in their condemnation of the conduct of the Belgian shippers, and individually called for such action on the part of the Board as could not fail to bring the matter before the highest authorities in this country and in Belgium.

The following resolution was then put and carried:

Resolved, That a certified copy of the report of Mr. KAPP be sent to the Secretaries of State and Treasury.

THE PATERSON ALMSHOUSE.

The Investigation Continued—Another Witness Testifies to the Cruelties Practiced by the Keeper.

The investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of the inmates of the Paterson Almshouse, before the Common Council Committee, was resumed last evening. Mr. SIGLER, the Keeper of the Almshouse, and the defendant in the proceedings, was present at the sitting. Despite the oppressive heat, the small apartment in which the Committee meet was crowded with citizens.

Eliza Jackson, on being sworn, testified, that she was an inmate of the Almshouse last Summer, when Sigler was keeper; saw Sigler beat a German woman with a knotted staff, last Summer, because she took either some salt or bread from a table; Mrs. Whittaker was the informant on the occasion; Mrs. Vansley went to bed without supper every night; little Kitty Potter also was sent to bed without supper; was hauled and pulled about myself; she heard the two women were sent to bed supperless because they did not keep the bed clean; he misused me because I told Mrs. Whittaker not to ill-treat my child; Sigler called two men to help him put witness in the lock-up; she was kept there till night; next morning she was ready to go to town; on going on the road Sigler asked her to ride; when in the wagon, Sigler asked her if she was intending to complain against him, but she evaded the question; this was last week.

By Mr. Woodruff—Kitty Potter slept in same room with witness; two other women occupied the same room; Kitty was full of sores, and slept at the foot of the bed; sometimes she was kicked accidentally, and then she would cry; Mrs. Whittaker would beat Kitty with her hands; there was not room in the bed for Kitty's companion to lie straight and herself be at the foot of the bed; Mrs. Whittaker would throw water on the girl for fun; did not know if Sigler was aware of it; witness was present at the proceedings the night previous; the officer who took her home said he had been allowed to do so by Mr. Dean, one of the Committee.

Cross-examination—The officer who took her home asked her not to say too much against Sigler; she replied she would tell nothing but the truth, and say it in few words; had talked with persons about what the officer said to her; she talked with persons in the jail; one was Mrs. Green, the jailor's wife, and Mary Campbell, a girl; witness is 27 years of age and married; could not tell where her husband was at present; three years ago she saw him at Trenton where he had enlisted as a soldier; refused to say for how long a time he has enlisted; was put in jail last week for taking her mother's and sister's clothes from her brother, he having accused her of stealing them; the first time she had been accused of stealing; took the clothes to prevent them from going to a second wife of her brother.

At this juncture the counsel for the plaintiff remarked that the subject of a witness' character was not a pertinent one to be investigated at the time; the opposing counsel maintaining that it was. The Committee sustained the objection.

The cross-examination was then resumed. Inquiries relating to the cause of Sigler ordering Kitty Potter to bed supperless developed no new facts. A number of questions seeking to gain information if the witness had ever been sworn before for the purpose of giving testimony, were asked by Mr. Tuttle, counsel for the Almshouse keeper, but the answers were refused by the witness. The witness further said that Mrs. Whittaker had charge of all the rooms at the Almshouse, and that Sigler required the rooms to be kept clean; there were three beds in the room that witness occupied last Summer; one of the beds has been occupied; Kitty Potter slept alone in one bed at times during the present Summer; the children complained of being crowded together in a single bed; Mrs. Whittaker would not allow any one to interfere with the sleeping arrangements of the children; witness thought Sigler knew of the number of children that slept in one bed; Sigler sent Mrs. Whittaker away the day witness went to the Almshouse.

To Mr. Woodruff—Sigler had been told by different persons of improper liberties between Mrs. Whittaker and Dan. Lawler; had told Sigler herself; witness had not seen criminal action between the two, but a heap of signs.

The chairman of the Committee next examined officer Charles Simonton with reference to the conversation he had with Eliza Jackson the preceding night. Witness said Mr. Green, the jailor, asked him to take charge of Eliza Jackson after the examination; Green said she was a prisoner in his charge; the Mayor and Recorder had consented to that course with the witness, Eliza Jackson; none of the Committee gave him any instructions as to what to do with or say to the prisoner; he asked prisoner why she was in jail and she answered for stealing her own clothes; he told her to be careful what she said at the examination before the Committee and tell nothing but the truth, otherwise it would affect her on her trial; heard the evidence of the witness and used no such language she said he had.

The Committee then adjourned till 8 o'clock, Monday evening next.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in Maine.

The Bangor correspondent of the Portland *Press*, the most prominent Republican paper in Maine, in a recent letter, says:

"It is a fact that the Deputy State Constables have prohibited the sale of cider in this city. It is also a fact that it is impossible to purchase malt liquors outside of the city agency, although it is very evident that stronger compounds are sold elsewhere. And, at the risk of being called arum favorer, I will state another fact—*i.e.*, that a strong anti-prohibition and anti-constabulary feeling is rapidly gaining ground among our people. I hazard the prediction that our Representatives to the next Legislature will be pledged to work for the repeal of the Constabulary Law, and to modify what are termed the obnoxious features of the present liquor statute—imprisonment clause, &c. Certainly such talk is frequently made and eagerly listened to among many of the most prominent Union politicians in our city, and I feel safe in making the assertion that an organized effort to that end will soon be manifested among the more liberal Republicans."

Massachusetts State Politics—The Liquor Law.

"Warrington," the Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* in his last letter says:

"Gov. BULLOCK cannot be disturbed, unless one or the other of the two parties to the liquor controversy undertake to oust him, and whichever of them makes an issue in a State Convention will be likely to be badly beaten. I think it somewhat doubtful whether a majority of the voters of this State are in favor of the present strict law concerning liquor, and its strict enforcement, or of a looser administration and a looser law, but, in view of 1868, I believe a majority are determined that the Republican Party shall not be broken down or impaired by that issue. Let it be fought out in the Legislature, the proper place for disposing of all legislative questions, and if it cannot be settled there, why let it become an issue in State politics when more important questions are disposed of. At the meeting of the State Committee the other day, it was voted to invite Gen. WILSON to preside at the State Convention, solely because the General's position and services entitle him to distinction, and because many other members of Congress have presided within the last dozen years, to wit: SUMNER, ELLIOT, RICE, DAWES, BUTLER and BOUTWELL, and the General has never been invited."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Elberton (Ga.) *Gazette*, in replying to the argument of the opponents of a Convention, that it "will do the South no good," says: "They say that Congress will reject us, and annul our doings, no matter what sort of a Constitution we may make. We reply that in that case the effort will do us no harm. We shall be in no worse plight than we are, and Congress will be disgraced by its bad faith. We shall put Congress in the dilemma of ending our troubles by completing our restoration, or of encountering its Northern adversaries under a formidable burden of manifest treachery—a burden under which no party can long hold itself up in a country where free discussion is allowed. We shall have all the credit of an honest effort for the pacification of the country, and that body will have the discredit of defeating that effort. Nothing will be surer to bring on that 'reaction in the North' *which has been promised to our people for six years.*"

The Mississippi *Flag* says: "We have seen with pleasure, in the Vicksburgh *Times*, Col. MCCARDLE's manly defence of Gov. A. G. BROWN from the charges of treason, cowardice, &c., raised by parties against him, because of his favoring reconstruction. We have stood side by side with Gov. BROWN, and we have plodded over the hills of Virginia, when we were a Lieutenant in BARKSDALE's regiment and Gov. BROWN a Captain in the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, and we can give our humble testimony to his patient endurance and courage in all meeting emergencies. Previous to the war, as a public servant, Mississippi had no man more reverenced—save her great martyred son. We know of no man in the State who could do more to reconcile conflicting elements, and insure, if it be possible, our admission into the Union, than he."

Registration being completed in Louisiana, and many of the white citizens having neglected to enroll themselves, the New-Orleans *Crescent* says: "The result has not been what we have wished and labored for. Too many have declined to act upon whom the State had a right to rely. But something has been done in the right direction; enough to convince us that we have acted upon a correct policy in urging a general registration. We shall continue to urge a compliance with the terms of the Reconstruction Bills, believing that in that course lies our best hope of safety for the future. Our poor old State has drifted about long enough. We want to tie up somewhere for repairs."

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Observer* says: "We learn that a large company, composed of men of influence and position, has been formed in various parts of the Cotton States, with the design of endeavoring to recover, for the planters, the tax that has been paid upon cotton. It is intended to bring the subject before the Commissioner of Claims, at Washington, and if no success is met with, to the Supreme Court, and, if necessary, finally to Congress. We hear that our townsman, Mr. JACK CRADDOCK, is the agent for the Company in Tuscaloosa and Pickens Counties. Our planting friends had better give the matter attention."

The Salisbury (N. C.) *Old North State*, in referring to the denial of the statement contained in our special dispatches from Washington that Gen. SICKLES had "placed under arrest some of his subordinate officers in North Carolina on account of their interference with political affairs," says: "It is not a fabrication. Lieut. DEWEESE is, or has been, under arrest by order of Gen. SICKLES, and among the charges against him is that while an officer in the army he was engaged in making political speeches. There can be no doubt about it, as we have the facts from Lieut. DEWEESE himself."

The Paris *True Kentuckian* of June 8 contained a significant card from Dr. W. J. TALBOTT, of Centreville, Ky., who said: "As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I was with the Federal army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it by making a public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons, with a view of prejudicing the public against me."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, although it advocates non-action under the Reconstruction bills, says: "It is the duty of every intelligent patriotic gentleman to sit in convention with negroes and consult with them on matters in which the rights, duties and interests of the two races are identical, whenever occasion may demand. Without such contact and consultation there can be no harmony as to matters concerning which both, whites and blacks, are compelled of necessity to act together."

The Selma (Ala.) *Messenger* concludes an article on the situation in these words: "Bell men, Breckinridge men, Douglas men, Secessionists and Anti-Secessionists—our destiny is the same, our danger the same, our future the same; almost our only hope lies in the rejection by the Southern States of this 'Plan of Reconstruction:' and to this end we must together avail ourselves of every means of resistance we are permitted to employ! Forget the past! Remember Tennessee!"

New-Orleans papers report that by special order of Gen. SHERIDAN the names of the following gentlemen have been stricken from the registration rolls: WILLIAM R. FISH, one of the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Republican*; J. MORGAN HALL, grocer and commission merchant, and R. W. ESTLIN, cotton factor and commission merchant.

On the 1st inst. Gen. SHERIDAN issued an order appointing, upon the recommendation of Gov. B. F. FLANDERS, B. F. Kirkham Mayor, and Ed. R. Sims, James Nettelrode, W. R. Rutland, James Hodges and Louis Lafranc, Aldermen for the town of Lake Charles, Parish of Calcasieu, La.

Another Radical paper is soon to be published at Opelika, Ala., to be called the *East Alabama Monitor*.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Barnard.

Nos.	Nos.
57—Claflin et al. vs. Wells.	152—Snowden vs. Bogardus.
86—Conant vs. Conant.	166—Murphy vs. Murphy.
106—Ainsworth vs. Hale.	18—Norman vs. Degraw.
108—Norman vs. Degraw.	184—Caldwell vs. Adee et al.
112—Huestess vs. Leland et al.	185—Same vs. Same.
113—Bowen vs. Leland et al.	186—Same vs. Same.
126—Jay, Receiver, vs. Degroot.	224—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
	23—In re Russell File Co.
	237—Turner vs. Reges et al.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONTRACTS FOUNDED ON GAMING CONSIDERATIONS—PROOF OF THE PLEA—THE GAMBLING CASE OF GEN. BOWIE, OF MARYLAND—A DISSENTING VIEW.

Michael Thompson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Thomas F. Bowie.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court: Thompson brought suit in the Court below to recover on three promissory notes purporting to be given on the 1st day of January, 1857, by Bowie, to Francis Sheer, and indorsed to him. Bowie sought to avoid their payment on the ground that they were founded on a gaming consideration, and therefore void, even in the hands of an indorsee, without notice, because the statute of 9th Anne, avoiding gambling contracts, was in force in the District of Columbia, where they were executed. There was no direct evidence offered on the trial to impeach the consideration of the notes, but what is called circumstantial evidence, in contradistinction to direct evidence, was relied on to prove the defence. Robert Bowie, a brother of the defendant, was called by him, and allowed to testify that whenever his brother was under the influence of liquor he had a propensity to gamble, and it is contended, as he was drunk on the morning the notes were given, and as they were in the handwriting of a professional gambler and payable to the keeper of a gaming house, the inference is fair and reasonable that they were given for money won at play. Did the Court err in admitting this evidence? If it did err in this matter, then the judgment must be reversed; for undoubtedly the jury, in the formation of their verdict, must have been greatly influenced by testimony that the general character or habit of Thomas F. Bowie was to gamble when intoxicated. All evidence must have relevancy to the question in issue, and tend to prove it. If not a link in the chain of proof, it is not properly receivable. Could the habit of Thomas F. Bowie to gamble when drunk legally tend to prove that he did gamble on the day the notes were executed? The general character and habits of Bowie were not fit subjects of inquiry in this suit for any purpose. The rules of law do not require the plaintiff to be prepared with proofs to meet such evidence. That Bowie gambled at other times when in liquor was surely no legal proof that because he was in liquor on the 1st day of January, 1857, he gambled with Sheer. It is very rare that in civil suits the character of the party is admissible evidence, and it is never permitted unless the nature of the action involves or directly affects the general character of the party. (1 Greenleaf's Evidence, sec. 54.) Bowie was not charged with fraud, or with any action involving moral turpitude. He was simply endeavoring to show that his own negotiable paper was given for money lost at play; and to allow him, as tending to prove this, to give in evidence his habit to gamble when drunk, would overthrow all the rules established for the investigation of truth. When trying a prisoner on an indictment, for a particular crime, proof that he has a general disposition to commit the crime is never permitted. (Phillips on Ev., p. 143; the State vs Field, 14 Maine 249.) If a man charged with the larceny of a horse was proved—in connection with other evidence tending to show his guilt—to be drunk on the day the horse was stolen, would any Court allow the general evidence to go to the jury that, when drunk, he always stole a horse? And yet, the general rules of evidence are the same in civil as in criminal cases. "There is no difference," says Abbott, Justice, "as to the rules of evidence between civil and criminal cases; what may be received in the one may be received in the other, and what is rejected in the one ought to be rejected in the other." (Rea vs. Watson; 2 Stark, 155; Regina vs. Murphy, &c., and p. 306.)

The uniform habit of a person to lend money at usurious interest was not considered by the Supreme Court of New-York a legal foundation for a verdict establishing usury, although one usurious loan had been proved between the parties to the suit, and it was altogether probable that the case under review was of that description. (Jackson Ex. Dean Norris vs. Smith, 7 Cowen, 719.) The uniform habit of Bowie, when drunk, to gamble is not a legal foundation for this verdict, although it is highly probable that the notes in controversy were executed by him for a gaming consideration.

There are other assignments of error which it is unnecessary to notice, as the decision of this question disposes of the case.

The judgment of the Court below is reversed, and mandate ordered, with instructions to award a *venire de novo*.

Mr. Justice GRIER dissenting.

I cannot give my assent to the reversal of this judgment for the reason alleged in the opinion of the Court, or for any other. The defence to the payment of these notes was that they were obtained by fraud from the defendant when he was drunk, and were without consideration and void.

Now, fraud will not be presumed, but must be proved as other facts, either by direct proof or circumstantial evidence, which will convince the mind of a jury that a fraud was committed. It is seldom that a fraud or conspiracy to cheat can be proved in any other way, as knaves have generally sufficient cunning to have no witnesses present, who can testify directly to their fraudulent contrivances; circumstantial evidence is often as convincing to the mind as direct testimony, and often more so. A number of concurrent facts, like the rays of light, all converging to the same centre, may not only throw a clear light but a burning conviction of truth more infallible than the testimony even of two witnesses directly to a fact; a cord of sufficient strength to suspend a man may be formed of threads, each of which would not support the weight of a pound or even of an ounce.

When it becomes necessary, for the purpose of justice, to have resort to circumstantial evidence, it is the usual course of counsel to object to each thread, because it will not support the whole weight of the case. Thus, if the defence be that a note was obtained by a combination of a band of gamblers and swindlers from a drunken man, as but one fact or circumstance can be proved at a time, the learned counsel will object to the offer to prove that the payee kept a gambling-house, and will gravely quote the decision of some learned Judge that a plea of usury cannot be substantiated by proof that the plaintiff had the character of being a usurer; so also that he executed four other notes at the same time to other notorious gamblers, &c. Not one of the facts standing by itself would be received as evidence in defence. But the Court received evidence of the following facts:

The defendant gave evidence, by several witnesses, tending to prove that the said Steer kept a gambling-house in Washington City at the time of the date of the said notes, and was not engaged in any other business to the knowledge of the witnesses, and had no property to their knowledge, and that the defendant was at a social entertainment on the night of the 31st of December, 1856, and became grossly intoxicated, so that, in the opinion of said witnesses, he was unfit to transact business, and that he remained in such condition when he left the place of said entertainment with the other guests who were there, and that he left in such condition between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning of the 1st of January, 1857; and also that the body of said notes was written in the handwriting of John R. James, who not only frequented the gaming-house of the said Speer, but other gaming houses, and then gave evidence to prove that said James was a gambler by profession. And the defendant then offered to prove that a note dated on the 1st of January, 1857, for $1,000, was given by the defendant, payable to John Campbell, and indorsed by him to one Horace L. Johnson; and that said Campbell was a frequenter of the said gaming-house, and assisted in dealing for the said Speer. And the plaintiff objected to said note to John Campbell being admitted in evidence, but the Court overruled said objection, and admitted the said note to be read in evidence. After the reception of this testimony, of which this Court has found no fault, the defendant proposed to add another fact, to wit: that when the defendant was under the influence of liquor, he had a propensity to gamble."

This admission of evidence of a fact of little consequence in the decision of the case, has been seized upon here and treated as the only fact in the case, and not a circumstance which, unless connected with others of itself, forming no defence. Now if it was wholly irrelevant it did not harm either party. If it was a fact, which might influence the mind of a jury, why should it be held from them? In a charge of fraud Courts have said, what is evidence to effect the mind of a jury is often difficult to decide or distinguish. But any fact though in itself of slight importance, will not be withheld. In such cases it is not for the Court to treat the jury as persons without discernment where the issue is one purely of fact. Now there is not a fact stated as having been proved, taken by itself as *per se* a defence to the action, which counsel might not with equal justice have treated as absurd or ridiculous. But if the Court below had selected this fact from all the others as peculiarly liable to objection, their judgment might have been liable to the same charge.

It is not necessary to notice certain metaphysical distinctions which have been urged, such as that a fact is not in circumstance, and *e contra* as the Court below seems not to have given them any weight.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In re. Application of James Stokes for his Discharge from the Army.—A writ of *habeas corpus* had been granted in this case, requiring Major-Gen. Butterfield to show cause for the detention of Stokes as a soldier in the United States Army.

On the return of the writ yesterday morning, it was argued on behalf of Gen. Butterfield, and testimony given that Stokes was regularly enlisted at his own request on the 23d ult., and on his oath that he was over 21 years of age.

His discharge is claimed on the ground of his alleged illegal enlistment, evidence being given to show that he is only about 19 years old; that he so informed the enlisting officer; that he was nevertheless received, and saw on the enlistment paper, notwithstand his statement of his age, that he was stated to be 21 years and 4 months old.

The Court reserved its decision, Stokes being in the meantime remanded to the army.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Kivlin.

The Black Crook—Suit for Services.—This was a suit brought by Mrs. Jones *nee* Rose Ryan, formerly employed by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer as one of the "Black Crook" Ballet troupe, for remuneration for services rendered.

Mrs. Jones testified that she was engaged in Manchester, England, by Mr. Palmer to appear in the "Black Crook" in this city for $15 per week for six months, her passage money and a renewal for four months, if Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer so elected. She claimed in the first instance that, though she had rendered the services, she had not received all her pay; part of the deduction, $24, was for fines inflicted for her absence from the theatre and neglect to come on the stage in time. On one occasion she was absent two nights in the week, and her entire pay for that week was forfeited. The occasion of her being late, the lady said, was because sufficient help was not provided by the defendants. She further says that she has played an extra matinée every week, making a claim on her part of $2 50 for every matinée for forty-two weeks. By an agreement, however, put in evidence, it appeared that she was engaged by the week, and not by the performance, though subsequently, as the lady alleged, Mr. Jarrett promised to pay her for matinées.

On cross-examination witness said she had seen a printed circular with the words "Niblo's Garden, instructions for the corps de ballet," but never read it. On the occasion of her staying away from the theatre she was confined to her house by sickness.

Wm. F. Norton, an actor, testified that he was familiar with the customs of the theatres in this country and abroad, and that "a week's performance" meant six times." The Court under the agreement ruled out all claim for extra performances.

Mr. Hall moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the lady had signed receipts in full for all that was due and never protested against the infliction of the fines.

The Court held that plaintiff was hired for a week, that she was fined for absence in cases where it was shown that she had broken her contract, and the managers had a right to fine. That she had signed receipts in full after she knew that she had been fined without protest. There was no proof of extra performance and the motion for a non-suit was granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 8.

Before Justice Barnard.

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY IN COURT.

Eugene T. Lynch vs. John B. Church.—The defendant in this case who is, or was lately, the President of the California Petroleum Company, is sued by the plaintiff on the following grounds:

The plaintiff avers that in April, 1865, he owned eighty lots of land in Flushing, L. I., free and clear of incumbrances, and worth some $25,000; that in April, 1865, the defendant, who was the President of, and a trustee in the California Petroleum Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, induced, as the complainant alleges, the plaintiff to convey said eighty lots to defendant, in exchange for 580 shares of the stock of the California Petroleum Company. Plaintiff alleges that Mr. Church represented that there was oil on the lands of the Company in California, that there were numerous springs of oil thereon, that cattle were often drowned in the pools of oil there; that Mr. Church gave plaintiff a bottle which he said contained oil taken from there, and gave plaintiff a pamphlet containing a report of Prof. Silliman as to the oil on those lands, and also containing a list of the directors and other officers of said California Petroleum Company in order to show what a respectable Company it was. The plaintiff also alleged that all of these representations of Mr. Church were false, that there was no oil on the lands, that the report of Prof. Silliman was obtained by bribery, that some of the persons named in the pamphlet as directors of the Company never were directors, and that Mr. Church concealed these alleged facts and made the other alleged statements in order, as the plaintiff alleges, to defraud him out of his lands. The defendant, Mr. Church, by his answer denies all these allegations, and says the contents of the pamphlet he gave the plaintiff are true; that the report of Dr. Silliman was not obtained by bribery, and he made none of the representations charged.

The matter came before the Court on a motion made by the plaintiffs' Attorneys, for an order directing the issues in the suit to be tried by a jury. The defendants' Counsel opposed the motion, and contended that the cause should be tried by a Judge without a jury. The plaintiffs' Counsel contended that this was an eminently fit case for the decision of a jury. The Court took the papers and rendered a decision to-day granting the plaintiffs' motion.

G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daily for plaintiff; T. B. Cawtler for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 8.

Before Judge Mullen.

CONTEST BETWEEN BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

The People vs. Jas. E. Hartt, E. A. Houghton and others, Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing Machine Company.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from exercising their office as Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing Machine Co., pending an action before the Court. It appeared from the papers that the Company was organized in April, 1865, and at the last annual election in April, 1867, certain trustees were elected, headed by B. F. Mudgett. The defendants herein, who were on the opposition ticket, thereupon procured an order from Judge Ingraham declaring the election void, on the ground that votes were received on stock fraudulently issued, and ordering another election, to be held on the 1st of last month. At their last election the defendants herein were elected, and now claim to be the legal trustees of the company, and are taking measures to procure possession of its books and papers. The old company claim that the election of July 1 was invalid, for the reason that due notice of it was not given to the stockholders; that no place for holding it was designated in the order of Judge Ingraham, and for various other reasons; and meantime they ask for an injunction or order restraining the new company from exercising their office during the pending of this question.

The Court, after hearing argument, took the papers and reserved a decision.

Mr. Mead for the motion; W. D. Booth opposed.

THE TAX COMMISSIONER CONTROVERSY.

The People ex rel. Richard Mott vs. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller.—This was a motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller of the City to pay the salary of Richard Mott as Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments since May last. Mr. Mott claims that the law of the last Legislature, whereby he was relieved from office, is unconstitutional, and that his successor has no right to the office, but that he still holds over, and is entitled to the salary. The matter has been in controversy for some time past, and the facts are already known to our readers. The Judge reserved his decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

Alfred Salamon vs. Lewis Levison, Robert Young and Jesse H. Robinson.—This was a motion to discharge the defendants Levison and Young, who were arrested on the 16th ult., pending an action in which they, together with the defendant Robinson, are charged with a conspiracy to defraud the plaintiff out of $23,000, money loaned. It appears that an action on contract had already been instituted by plaintiff to recover the money, in which the same defendants were arrested, but the order of arrest was subsequently vacated by Judge Ingraham after reading the affidavits and hearing argument. The present motion to discharge from arrest was therefore pressed on the ground that the question was *res adjudicata*, the same affidavits having been used on the hearing before Judge Ingraham as were used in obtaining the order for arrest in this Court. To this it was replied that the present action was different from the one brought in the Supreme Court; that Robinson was added as defendant in this case, and was not included in the other; that the present action was one sounding in tort, and that additional information had been received by plaintiff which showed the existence of a conspiracy between the three defendants to defraud him out of the money, which fact was not set up or known at the hearing before Judge Ingraham. The question was one that addressed itself entirely to the discretion of the Court, and while counsel would not ask a Judge of one tribunal to overrule the decision of another, where the real point at issue was *res adjudicata*, or even where it would appear like a violation of the courtesy due from one Judge to another, yet he contended that there were new facts in this case which justified the exercise of that discretion in favor of the plaintiff, and which, if they had been known to Judge Ingraham, would have elicited from him a different decision.

The Court, after hearing argument, took the affidavits, and reserved a decision.

L. C. Carter, for the motion; Algernon S. Sullivan, opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 8.

By Judge Barbour.

Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.; motion granted. Lantnrew vs. Charmet; order of arrest vacated and set aside with $5 costs. Elizabeth H. Allen vs. John T. Smith; motion denied with costs. Duffy vs. Casey; the horse and wagon are exempt; petition granted as to residue. In the matter of Margaret Riches vs. The People of the State of New-York, bail given and prisoner discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There were no cases tried yesterday at Court of General Sessions, all the prisoners against whom true bills had been found pleading guilty. Mr. Robt. C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Harvey Wait pleaded guilty to stealing a set of billiard balls, the property of August Frank, of No. 48 New-street, on the 30th of July last. A pawn ticket was found in his possession representing the property. As this was the first time he had appeared in Court, the Court thought that the ends of justice were met in suspending sentence.

Elizabeth Yates and Margaret Jones pleaded guilty to stealing from the store of Walter & M. Sourlie, No. 245 Grand-street, 15½ yards of silk. They had called in the store, apparently with the intention of purchasing. Margaret Jones, in putting in her plea, stated that she had no knowledge of her companion's intention to steal when they entered the store together. In consideration of this, and of the fact that she made her first appearance in Court, she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Elizabeth Yates, the acknowledged principal in the crime, and a reputed English shop-lifter, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

William A. Ennels, colored, pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal a yawlboat, valued at $56, the property of John F. Steele. There was a further charge against the prisoner of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Henry pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Michael Nolan. The larceny was committed on the 17th day of July, and the property was found in possession of the prisoner by Officer O'Rourke. He was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

John Henning *alias* George Williams, pleaded guilty of an attempt to steal a quantity of bed and table linen from the dwelling of John Bergman, No. 118 Allen-street, on the 24th day of June. He entered the house in the absence of Mrs. Bergman, went up stairs and with pick locks opened the bureau drawers. He was in the act of removing the articles when surprised and captured by the lady of the house, who held him fast until she got help. He was remanded for sentence until Saturday on the application of counsel.

John Davis, a segar maker, and John Gibson, a carpenter and a Scotchman, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, from the person of Joseph H. Hagerton. Mr. Hagerton, a clerk at No. 129 Broad-street, with W. B. Barker, was riding in a Third-avenue car between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 18th of July; while thus sitting he felt his watch, which was large and a tight fit for his watch-pocket, being drawn out, and saw it fall upon his lap; at the same moment he saw the prisoner Davis remove his left hand from his (complainant's) person. He there and then arrested him; he struggled to escape, and Gibson assisted him, but both failed and were captured.

Davis was sentenced to State Prison for one year, and Gibson to the Penitentiary for the same term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 8, 1867.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111⅞	20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	151
1,000	do	111⅜	100	West. U. Tel....b30	46½
42,500	do	112	100	do	46⅝
250,000	do	112¼	200	do ....2d call	46⅝
181,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅜	50	Penn. Coal Co.	125
140,000	do	113⅞	200	Butler Coal	17⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111⅜	100	Bruns. Land	5⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	111⅞	200	Mar Min Co	10
2,000	do	111⅜	3	Am. Ex. Co	72½
10,000	do	110⅝	210	Adams Ex. Co	73
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New issue..	108⅜	290	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	67
500	do	108⅜	200	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℘ c. paid	12
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss	108⅜	100	do ....c. paid	17¾
1,000	do	108⅜	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	146⅜
126,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103	100	N. Y. Cen.	104⅝
1,000	do	103⅛	30	do	104⅜
103,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107⅞	400	do	104⅜
400	do ......Small	107⅞	200	do	104⅜
10,500	do ....Sec. Ser	107⅞	100	do b30	104⅜
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	74	300	Erie R.	68⅞
14,000	N. Car. 6s ....x-c	57¼	300	do	68⅞
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s..nw	57⅜	700	do	69
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s..n.	67¼	100	do	69⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s ....ex-c	67⅝	200	do	69⅜
3,000	Cal. 7s	125½	600	Reading c	105
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue		300	M. S. & N. I.	80⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s	102½	500	do	80⅞
600	Ohio Pr. C.	69	100	do ....2d call	80⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½	100	Ill. Cen.	119
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	91½	100	Clev. & Pitts	95
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	104	500	do b10	95¼
6,000	Morris & Es. 1st M	97	200	do b10	95⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds.		100	Chi. & N. W.	46
			200	do	46¼
5,000	Long Dock Bs.	83	300	do	46⅜
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	73	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69⅛
3,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	71	100	do ....2d call	69⅜
4,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	89½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	123⅜
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	79	200	Chi. & R. I. b30	101½
			500	do	101⅜
100	Quicksilver	32	100	do s60	101¼
100	do ....2d call	31¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	51
40	Ocean Bank	104	100	do	50¾
20	Bank of N. Amer..	106½	200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R. ...	106
20	Metropolitan B'k..	130	100	Chi. & Alt.	117½
25	Bank of Republic.	115			

SECOND BOARD.

$110,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 C.	114	500	Erie Railroad	69⅜
3,000	do	113⅞	200	do s30	69⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	112⅛	200	do s30	69
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '65	111	200	do	69⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New	108⅝	200	do	69⅜
2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103	200	Reading R.	105
10,000	Tenn. 6s ....new	67½	100	Chi. & Alton R. ...	118
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	400	Chic. & N. W	46
5,000	Ch. R. I. & P. 7s	90	400	M. S. & N. I.	80⅝
400	West. U. Tel	46	200	do ....2d call	81
100	Pacific Mail	146	100	Chi. & R. I.	102½
300	do	146½	100	do	102⅜
125	do	146⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul ...	50
15	Amer. Ex	72½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. ...	66¼
25	Adams Ex. Co	72	100	do s30	66
100	N. Y. Cen	104⅝	250	P., F. W. & C.	105⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R.	120¼	300	do	105⅜
			400	do	105¼
			200	do	105⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex. ...	67¼	200	Quick. Min.	32¼
200	West. U. Tel.....s3	46½	100	do	32
400	Adams Ex. Co. ...	73½	100	do b3	32
200	Canton Co.	50	200	Reading R......s30	105⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R...x-d	104⅜	100	do b3	105⅜
400	do	104⅞	500	M. S. & N. I. R. ...	80⅝
100	do s3	104⅜	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac. ...	102
300	do s3	104⅜	100	do	102⅜
1500	Erie R.	69⅛	200	do s3	102
700	do	69⅜	300	do s3	101⅞
700	do	69⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. s3	46⅛
500	do s3	69⅝	100	do	46⅜
300	do b3	69⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr. ...	69⅝
500	do c	69⅞	100	do	69⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C..b3	27⅞	200	Reading R......b3	105
400	Canton Co.	49⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅜
900	Quicksilver	32	100	do s3	94⅝
200	do	31⅞	300	do	94⅜
100	Pacific Mail	146	100	Chic., R. I. & P..b3	101⅜
5	Amer. Ex.	72	400	do	101⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. .....x-d	104⅜	500	Chic. & N. W. s3	45⅜
200	do	104⅜	400	do	45⅜
3300	Erie R.	69	200	do b3	45⅞
1400	do	69⅛	100	do c	45⅜
700	do	68⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. ...	69
200	Atlantic Mail	112	100	do b4	69
200	M. So. & N. I.	80½	100	do	68⅞
200	do	80⅜	100	P. Ft. W. & C	105⅛
400	do	80⅜	200	Butler Coal	17⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	21⅜	400	Mich. S. & N. I. ...	81¼
100	do b3	21⅜	200	do	81⅛
50	Wells & F Ex.	67	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	32⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol b3	123⅜
100	Mariposa	10⅜	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅜
100	Pacific Mail......s3	146⅛	100	do s30	102¼
100	West. U. Tel ..b3	46⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	46
200	N. Y. Cen. x-d b.60	105	400	do b3	46
100	do b3	104⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	69⅛
1000	Erie R.	69⅛	100	do b3	69⅛
100	do b3	69⅜	100	do s10	69⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	120¼	200	P., F. W. & C.	105⅜
100	do s60	120			

THURSDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Cash Gold was easier in the Gold Room to-day than for a week past and was lent without a consideration. The sales were steady at about yesterday's quotations, 140@140¼ ℘ cent., closing 140⅛ bid. The Customs demand for the day was nearly $500,000. The Treasury Office was probably a seller to about the same amount. The Customs for August promise from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 at all the ports, and the sales of either sum at the going premium will yield from $21,000,000 to $22,000,000 Currency revenues to the Treasury, in the absence of any demand to pay Gold Interest. In addition to these sales we believe the Secretary would not object to anticipating, in Gold, the old 6 ℘ cents. of the United States of 1847-48, due on 31st December, 1867, and 30th June, 1868, amounting together to $14,932,000, at a fair abatement, say 2@2½ ℘ cent., from the face of the Bonds. He has Gold enough on hand belonging to the Government to do this and still hold a reserve equal to eight months' Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The moral influence of this continued large reserve on the Public Credit, and especially upon the Funded Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, is not overlooked by the Secretary in considering the question of selling Gold beyond his present receipts, especially while his immediate Currency balances are larger than he would like them to be. He anticipates a material reduction of these balances in the course of the present month, but until this occurs and while the Foreign Exchanges are ruling ½@¾ ℘ cent. below the Gold standard by reason of the anxiety to employ Foreign balances in the New-York Money Market, he will probably not sell Gold very freely merely to relieve the speculations *short* in the Gold Room. The Customs trade demand is another affair and he is no doubt willing to accommodate this to the full extent of his receipts.

The Exchange on London has fallen to 109½@⅝ for 60 days, and 109⅞@110 for short sight. The proceeds of these bills are being employed in the purchase of United States 5-20s to a very considerable extent, but more in lending Money at 4c.@5c. ℘ cent. on call. The Bank of California and the Canada Bank Agencies are also free lenders of Money. The Public funds advanced to-day to 114¼ ℘ cent. for 5-20s of 1862, and to 111¼ for the May and November 5-20s of 1865. The other Gold-bearing Stocks, and especially the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881 and the 10-40 5 ℘ cents, advanced in proportion.

The Railway market took a decided downward turn this forenoon. The recent break in Erie had not yet been recovered from, and the somewhat violent fluctuations in this Stock are used against the general New-York and Western list. In addition to which the sellers against the market endeavored to create the belief that the Treasury is about to resume active contraction, and would also tighten the Money market by large sales of Gold. The last part of the story would, of course, suit one or two large houses who are heavily short in their engagements in Gold for account of their customers, and much heavier involved in short sales of Stocks on their own account; but no part of the story happens to be true or even probable, while it is true that more Foreign Money is being added to the Domestic Summer balances in Bank than can be employed on the Stock Exchange, including the Public Funds, better than 4@5 ℘ cent., and some of the heavy dealers in the Funds are accommodated as cheap as 3 ℘ cent. In the afternoon there was a recovery in the Railways, and the Miscellaneous Shares closed steady. At 5 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	103⅛	N. West Pref. ...	70	69
U. S. 5-20s, 1862...	113⅝	114⅛	Rock Island	102⅛	101⅜
U. S. Com. 5-30s	108¾	107⅞	Fort Wayne	106⅛	105⅜
N. Y. Central ...	105¼	104⅜	W. U. Telegraph.	46⅜	46⅜
Erie	71	68⅛	Cumberland	36⅞	37
Hudson	120	120	Mariposa, Pref.	21⅛	21¼
Reading	105⅝	105	St. Paul Pref. ...	67¾	66⅛
Mich. Southern..	81	80⅜	Pacific Mail ...	146¾	146¼
Pittsburgh.	95	94⅜	Toledo & Wabash	52	52
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅝	67½	American Gold..	140⅛	140⅛
Northwest	47	45⅜	Bills on London.	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

500 & 1,000, '81	112⅜	O'gn W. L. ½ yr. 1881..	105
5-20, reg., 1862	109	5 ℘ cent., coup., 1871 ...	118⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	114	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	110⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅜	73-10 1st series	108
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue.	108⅜	73-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅞	73-10 3d series	107⅜
Oregon W. L 1881	103		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois War Loan	99½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105⅛	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868..	66
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868.	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872.	100½	Tennessee 5s. new bds.	61
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873.	100½	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874.	108	Virginia 6s, new bonds.	50
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875.	100	Georgia 6s	73½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877.	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	84¼
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	North Car. 6s	70
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860.	99	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	57⅜
Illinois reg. 1860	99½	North Carolina n. bds.	57
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860...	99½	Missouri 6s	102½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862..	99½	Missouri Pac. R. iss ...	102¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865.	99½	California 7s	124½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½	Connecticut 6s	98
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	123	Metropolitan	130½
Manhattan	136	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	118	Shoe and Leather ...	110
Union	118	Corn Exchange	120
America	136½	Continental	107
Seventh Ward	107	Marine	140
State of New-York ...	110	Commonwealth	107½
Commerce	117½	Park	145
Ocean	104	Central National	106¾
Chatham	140	Fourth National	108
Bank of North Am'a.	106	Ninth National	109
Hanover	113½	Tenth National	104
Irving	106½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 con.	103	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	103	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98½
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅜	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. fa.	89¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.. 1869.	102½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	72¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85.	104½	Chi. & Alton Income..	92
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72..	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Harlem 3d mort.. '68....	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	79
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	112	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M..	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	79
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M....	91	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	83
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	99	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort..	103½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd..	81	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv...	81½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99		

The Pennsylvania Coal Company report the shipments of Pittston coal as follows, for the week ending Aug. 3, 1867:

	Tons.
By railroad	20,038
By canal	569
Previously, 1867	448,639
Total	469,266
To same date, 1866	157,017
Increase	312,249

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of July:

1867	$356,142
1866	321,597
Increase	$34,545

The State Treasurer of Georgia makes the following statement of the financial condition of that State on the 1st of July, 1867:

RECAPITULATION.

Assets exclusive of taxes	$11,018,600 00
Bonds in the Treasury not sold	990,000 00
Total	$12,008,600 00
Total debt, including interest	6,256,635 00
Assets over all liabilities	5,751,965 00

ASSETS AND RESOURCES.

The assets and resources of the State of Georgia are, first, the property of the State, consisting of: The Western and Atlantic Railroad, now paying into the Treasury as net profits $50,000 per month, or $600,000 per annum, being 6 per cent. on	10,000,000 00
10,000 shares of stock in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, connecting Savannah with the waters of the Gulf at Bainbridge, Ga., and the Gulf shore at St. Marks, Fla., promising, in the early future, handsome dividends at $100 per share	1,000,000 00
186 shares stock in the Georgia Railroad Company, paying annual dividends of 10 to 15 per cent. at $100 per share.	18,600 00
Total	$11,018,600 00

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

The taxable property of the State, exclusive of railroads, Banking, Express and Insurance Companies, is estimated at low figures by the Comptroller-General, at two hundred millions of dollars	$200,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from general tax at ¼ per cent. on that amount	500,000 00
Estimated receipts from specific taxes on polls, professions, &c	150,000 00
Estimated receipts from tax on banks, railroads, Express, home and foreign Insurance Companies, &c	33,000 00
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources	10,000 00
Estimated receipts from net earnings Western and Atlantic Railroad	600,000 00
Estimated receipts from dividends from other stocks	2,000 00
Total	$1,295,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1867.

The estimate by the Comptroller-General in his last report of the necessary, usual and probable disbursements for the year 1867, exclusive of interest to public debt, amounts to..	$572,000
Leaving a balance for payment of interest and reduction of public debt annually of	723,000
Total	$1,295,000

JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $496,000; Gold Notes, $75,000; total receipts, $1,57[illegible],708 41; total payments, $4,595,051 08; balance, $126,661,912 62.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 4,785 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn-Meal, 16,333 bushels Wheat, 140,041 bushels Corn, 28,155 bushels Oats, 100 pkgs. Lard, 40 bbls. Beef and 180 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are steady in prices, but not particularly active as yet.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails to-day, chiefly for Rio, at our quotations. Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request, at drooping prices. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@29c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 1,800 bales, against receipts of 702 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,817
Receipts last week	6,862
Receipts preceding week	5,243
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	409,857
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	633,626
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	342,361
Exports since Sept. 1	463,149
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866..	1,541,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	125,000

EGGS—Have been in light supply and demand at steady prices, including Jersey, extra brands, at 26c.@27c.; State and Pennsylvania at 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western at 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, at 23c.@24c.; Canada at 23c.@24c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are more plenty and lower. Peaches are in good supply, but the quality is poor as yet. We quote: Apples, Virginia, ℘ bbl., $3@$4; Apples, ordinary, ℘ bbl., $2 50@$3; Peaches, Norfolk, ℘ crate, $1 50@$3; Peaches, Delaware, ℘ basket, $1 75@$2 50; Whortleberries, ℘ bushel, $3@$3 75; Blackberries, Lawton, ℘ quart, 15c.@25c.; Blackberries, common, ℘ bushel, $3@$6; Currants, common, ℘ lb., 6c.@7c.; Gooseberries, ℘ bushel, $3@$3 50; Pears, common, ℘ bbl., $3@$4; Pears, sugar, ℘ bbl., $5@$6; Plums, Green Gages, ℘ basket, $6@$7; Plums, Damson, ℘ basket, $4@$5. Speculators having operated freely in Apples the past week, prices show an advance. Peaches also are firmer, owing to momentary small stock. Small Dried Fruits are dull and lower. Apples, State, 7½c.@8½c.; Apples, Western, 6½c.@7½c.; Apples, Southern, 4c.@4½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9½c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 28c.@30c., ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty active request to-day, and desirable lots of old have advanced 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl.; new Flour has not varied materially in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,250 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7 60; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 50@$9 70; good to choice do. do. at $9 75@$11 10; shipping brands at $9 65@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 25 @$7 60
Extra State	7 50 @11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 65 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	8 65 @10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15 @13 00
Extra Genesee	11 10 @13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is in more demand and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., at $10 75@$15 for new, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in good request at from $6 75@$9 15 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Corn Meal has been quite active, at $5 50 for City, $5 65 for Western, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 600 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 65 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand at a further advance of 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last of 58,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 75; amber Michigan at $2 30@$2 35; No. 3 to No. 2 Spring at $1 75@$2 05; Amber State at $2 25@$2 35; Amber Jersey at $2 30; White Southern at $2 50; Red and Amber do. at $2 10@$2 35, and White California at $2 65@$2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and decidedly lower, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 14 (closing at $1 10@$1 12) for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1@$1 10 for unsound and damp, and $1 20@$1 25 for White Southern ℘ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at $1@$1 50 for Canada; $1 40@$1 42 for Western, and $1 60 for State ℘ bushel; sales, 8,100 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in active demand and buoyant. We quote: New Western at from 82c.@94c. for the whole range of sound here, and 76c.@80c. for unsound; State at 93c.@95c.; new Jersey and Southern, 86c.@91c., as in quality; sales 91,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867: Onward, Buffalo, corn; Ithaca, Oswego, corn; P. W. Slatterly, Oswego, corn; John McIlvane, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Major Anderson, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. M. Tucker, Oswego, corn; Philip J. Mayer, Buffalo, corn; James McGean, Buffalo, corn; Charles Squires, Buffalo, corn; Hiram Finch, Buffalo, oats; Ni Hark, Oswego, corn; Lefa, Buffalo, corn; Hattie Van Deker, Buffalo, corn; H. Barhydt, Buffalo, corn; W. S. Storms, Buffalo, corn, &c. L. Rhodes, Buffalo, corn; Moses Melvin, Oswego, corn. The following will show the comparative receipts of Flour and Grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 3, for 1866 and 1867:

	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls	1,420,115	1,843,689
Wheat, bushels	5,516,464	10,633,632
Corn, bushels	18,273,539	23,024,156
Oats, bushels	3,613,400	7,810,732
Barley, bushels	538,334	376,408
Rye, bushels	563,518	1,104,157
Total Grain, bushels..	28,505,255	42,949,085
1867, decrease flour, bbls		423,574
1867, decrease grain, bushels		14,443,830

The receipts of grain at Oswego from the Upper Lakes, during the month of July, came *via* the following routes:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.
Welland C'l..	258,954	753,211	....	....	....	....
Leaving for L. Ontario.	51,614	....	2,864	4,286	5,110	425
Total	310,568	753,211	2,864	4,286	5,110	425

The receipts from same sources since the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, were as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas
Welland C'l..	701,521	1,515,724	27,000	....	....	5,498
Welland R'y.	....	98,119	....	....	....	....
Total	701,521	1,613,843	27,000	....	....	5,498
Leaving for L. Ontario.	328,873	....	73,067	22,238	38,434	256,014
Total	1,029,394	1,613,843	100,067	22,238	38,434	221,512

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and moderate demand; we quote old at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, and new, 50c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is dull and heavy at 90c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and buoyant, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been less sought after including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $4@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request and steady, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderate trade has been reported since our last at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 28c.@32½c. for Refined, in bond; 33½c. for September delivery, and 48c.@50. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PEAS AND BEANS—Beans are scarce and higher: the market is very firm. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $4 40@$4 70; do. Mediums, hand-picked, $4 25@$4 50; do. Kidneys, hand-picked, $4 50@$4 75; do. prime, mixed parcels, $3@$4. Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 25@$1 30; do. do., in bbls., $1 40@$1 45, ℘ bushel.

POTATOES, &c.—New Potatoes are in full supply at lower rates. We quote New Potatoes: Jersey, $2 25@$2 50; Long Island, $2 25@$2 50; Onions $2@$2 25; Turnips, Russia, $1 75@$2, ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, $2 50@$6 ℘ 100; Tomatoes, $1@$1 50 ℘ basket; String Beans, $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl.; Cucumbers, 75c.@$1 ℘ 100; Squashes, White, $1 ℘ bbl.; Squashes, Golden, $2 ℘ bbl.

POULTRY—Poultry is in moderate supply with a fair demand. We quote *Live Poultry* thus: Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Fowls, 20c.@22c. ℘ lb. Spring Chickens, 75c.@$1 25; Geese, $1 50@$2 50; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ℘ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and has been firmer to-day. The demand has been almost exclusively speculative. Sales since our last of 9,100 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 35 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 30 regular way; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, deliverable all the month, sellers' and buyers' option, at $23 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@17½c., for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 200 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and inactive. Lard is depressed to-day: sales have been reported since our last of 630 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue quiet at $39@$40 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@26c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 6c.@14c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,378 packages, which, although light, are sufficient for the requirements of the market. The demand is fair for local trade, with a small Eastern and Southern inquiry. Some few lots of prime Yellow Western and State have been taken speculatively for California, but nothing to cause any activity or impulse to trade. The old system of holding stock back in the country is again in full operation, and prices will not probably find their true level until the weight of the crop is thrown on the market in a body, later in the season, as was the case last year. The result last year was heavy losses to most of the trade, who took their usual quota of stock and thus relieved the dairymen of their responsibility, but the present season will change the direction of the loss, as the dairy interest will be forced to carry their own load and find relief from their burden only in low prices. Fine Western Reserve marks are in better demand at an advance, while low and medium grades of Western are dull at nominal quotations. Grease Butters are quiet on account of the lack of export demand. Prime lots are held at 9c., with some small sales at quotations. Fine State firkins and fresh pail Butters continue in good fair request at unchanged rates.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℘ lb	25 @35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℘ lb	25 @30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℘ lb..	28 @30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb..	24 @26
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb	23 @28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb	24 @28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb	24 @26
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb..	20 @24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb	16 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℘ lb	7½@ 8½

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 37,238 boxes, which shows a considerable falling off, and the indications point clearly to the fact that the largest weekly receipts for the year are already passed. Our quotations of last week are fairly maintained, although prices have been very irregular, and in many cases buyers have made their own rates. Our advices from England show that the consumption of American Cheese is enormous, and at the present unprecedented low rates for the quality, our entire make of Cheese can readily be absorbed, without taking into consideration our own heavy local and coastwise trade that will soon be in market. This heavy interest and great article of traffic has of late been made the football for sensation reports, baseless and incorrect, and productive of injury, and it is full time that the factory interest and their representatives (the receivers of this market) recognize the fact that the position of the trade was well assured, and subject to no more caprices than other leading articles of produce. We note the export of Cheese from this port to Liverpool and London for the last two seasons and the present one commencing with the advent of the crops on May 1, as follows: From May 1 to Aug. 1, 1865, 177,773 boxes, of 50 lbs. each. From May 1 to Aug. 1, 1866, 132,963 boxes of 50 lbs. each. From May 1 to Aug. 1, 1867, 250,120 boxes, of 50 lbs. each.

The week's market closed with a moderate inquiry, at quotations:

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	13 @14
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	12 @13
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	6 @ 8

SUGARS—Have been heavy and drooping; sales since our last 1,100 hhds Cuba &c., at 10½c.@12½c., and 70 boxes Havana, part at 11⅞c.@12c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at from 14c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11⅞c.; 84,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@13¼c. and 53,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@36c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—the engagements included 7,500 bushels Corn, at 3½d. by sailing vessel, ℘ bushel. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Venice—an Italian brig, with 250 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. from this port, or 40s. from City Point, Va.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—FOUNDED 1855. For supplying Schools and Families with Teachers. For representing Teachers who seek positions. N. B.—Special need of experienced Classical Teachers; also Pianists and Vocalists. Principal for Union School, near City; salary $1,200. All wanting positions should have "application form." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to DAVID WALKER, No. 415 Canal-st. JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st. WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 85th-st. PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st. School Committee Board of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

A LADY AT THE HEAD OF A FLOURISHING day school will take two little girls into her family as boarders; they will be kindly treated, carefully instructed, and enjoy superior facilities for learning French. Address Miss B., Box No. 252, Plainfield, N. J.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4. REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Aug. 23.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. V. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG LADY (Protestant) of experience, an engagement as teacher, French and German, in school or family, with most satisfactory City references. Address R. M., Box 199 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogue and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date. Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES. Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English Boarding-school in that well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A Select Family Boarding School. "* * * This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars apply to C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY. A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College. H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualification. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 31, at Hudson, N. Y., after that date at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal. GEO. C. SMITH.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mr. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough course of school instruction. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4. [illegible] A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 39 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, [illegible] Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 WEST 19TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 23. Apply for circulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 5. Prepares boys for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, [illegible] C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles south of West Point. Healthy location; [illegible] thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEMALE Department of this institution reopens Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 22 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 18. For circulars address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—For catalogues, apply to Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 12. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information and circulars. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and young children. Number of pupils limited. For circulars address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. Address for circulars to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Rev. Dr. SHEARE, Rector. Thirteenth year begins Aug. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, KING LEAR, CAMILLE and BOREAS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, E. PERCIVAL, GEORGE CHRISTY and OTTO BURBANK.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is positively denied in Copenhagen that the Danish Government has any intention of entering into negotiations for the sale of the Island of St. Thomas. This denial is rendered necessary by the presence in that city of United States Senator Doolittle, who was regarded to be the bearer of propositions from the American Government for the purchase of that island.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Baron von der Heydt, the Minister of Finance, will be able to show in his forthcoming budget that the revenues of the Kingdom of Prussia exceeds the expenditures, and that the Government will not be under the necessity of proposing any new taxes.

The city of Hamburgh has agreed to sign a treaty with Prussia.

Fifteen hundred Cretan rufugees, mostly women, have quitted the Island of Candia aboard a French fleet.

The Russian loan is being more freely taken on the Bourse than was at first expected. Its success may now be said to be established.

A long and exciting debate occurred in the House of Commons last night on the Reform Bill, which had been returned from the House of Lords with many amendments, only one of which was agreed to.

The Brighton races concluded yesterday. The Biennial Brighton stakes were won by *Trocadero* and the Brighton Club stakes by *Redcap*.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, memorials relative respectively to bribery and corruption, the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Capital Police, and documents favoring prohibitory legislation and opposing the same, were presented. Resolutions regarding members of the Convention in contempt; referring to an examination of the locks of the Erie Canal; calling upon the Commissioners of Land to communicate the number of acres of land heretofore granted or acquired by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Adirondack Company; and the number of acres of said land donated by the State, and purchased the State, and by what titles the lands are now held by said companies; requesting the Comptroller to inform the Convention of the quantity of New-York or United States Stock now in that official's hands, and demanding of the State Engineer a report relative to the lands sold by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Adirondack Company, or by any other company having or claiming to have or to have had and enjoy the franchise of the corporation or corporations aforesaid, with the location and description of said lands and the names of the grantees thereof were adopted. Resolutions to the effect that the Committee on State Finances inquire into the expediency of making provision in the Constitution that all debts now owing by the State, contracted prior to January, 1862, shall, with the interest hereafter to accrue thereon, be paid in coin; and also that all debts which may hereafter be contracted by the State shall, with the interest to accrue thereon, be paid in coin; and instructing the appropriate Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the death penalty—were referred. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Organization of the Legislature, and discussed the report throughout the morning session. An afternoon session was held, commencing at 4 o'clock, when the debate was resumed. No definite result had been arrived at at the hour of adjournment.

Up to a late hour last night, the jury impaneled to try John H. Surratt had failed to agree as to a verdict. During the evening, rumors were current to the effect that they stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, but of course nothing definite on the subject was known. The court-room was crowded all day with the prisoner's friends, some of whom, it is averred, had concocted a plot to effect his rescue. Very few details as to this scheme have been made public.

Secretary Welles and wife, Assistant Secretary Fox and wife, and Mrs. Secretary Stanton visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Wednesday.

We have received our Bermuda files, dated July 24. The news contained is unimportant.

LOCAL.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Barnard announced that he had not had time to thoroughly examine the law in the case of Wallack vs. Williams and Florence, for an injunction to restrain the performance of the comedy of "Caste," at the Broadway Theatre, and that the decision would therefore have to be deferred till to-day.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Dalton, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented an interesting report with regard to the abatement of nuisances during the week and concerning the deaths by infectious disease during the same period. He reports five cholera cases.

The ship *Marco Polo*, which arrived here yesterday, brought Captain Ginn, the sole survivor of the crew of the bark *Oak Ridge*, which vessel sailed from Philadelphia on the 27th of July. The Captain was on a raft for three days without food or water.

The base-ball match between picked nines of New-York and Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Masonic fund, came off yesterday, the New-Yorkers winning by a score of 13 to 7.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections yesterday held their regular meeting. There was nothing especially notable in the proceedings.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and revoked an unusually large number of licenses.

The estimated expenses of the Brooklyn City Government for the next fiscal year are $3,422,410,63.

From the 1st of January to the 5th of August, both days included, 36.48 inches of rain have fallen.

Jerry O'Brien, the murderer of his former mistress Kate Smith, will be hanged at the Tombs this morning at 9 o'clock, Gov. Fenton having officially declined to interfere with the course of the law.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were more active. Flour, Wheat, Oats and Pork were dearer. Corn decidedly lower, and pressed for sale. Cotton and Sugars were heavy and drooping. The freight engagements were light.

The Roman Question and the Party of Action.

The announcement that Garibaldi has for the present abandoned his intention of leading a volunteer movement against the Papal States, will hardly surprise those who know anything of the impulsive character of the Liberator, or of the conservative influences to which, after all, he is generally subject.

Three weeks ago the Italian Party of Action issued a proclamation, in which it was announced that all the liberating Committees and "Centres of Insurrection" had united in forming one supreme organization under the name of "the National Roman Junta." Faith and discipline were to be the foundations of this new Society; all passed differences were declared to have been healed, and the hour for decisive action seemed to be so near at hand that the States of the Church were really invaded at several points. The aspect of affairs indeed had become so threatening that the Roman Minister Antonelli, had formally questioned the four principal Catholic powers represented at the Papal Court as to what their action should be in view of the threatened invasion. The Minister demanded especially that they should ascertain if the Italian Government, in defiance of the September Convention, connived at the movement; whether, moreover, the insurrection should be allowed to take its full sweep, in default of the pledge of the King of Italy; and also, whether, if within the City of Rome itself the insurrection should break out, the neutral powers would hold themselves obliged to intervene.

There is no doubt that these interrogatories were accompanied by the usual intimation—conveyed in the form of a threat—that the Sovereign of Rome was prepared to surrender his rights and retire from the seat of his dominion, unless a guarantee stronger than the Italian Government could offer was given for the protection of the Church's estates.

The appeal of Cardinal Antonelli, it is certain, was not made without effect. Austria and Portugal, it is alleged on good authority, were less eager to give pledges for the independence of the Holy See than France and Spain; but the joint communication of these Powers to the King of Italy, backed as it appears to have been, in a less formal manner by representations from the British Minister at Florence, made it clear to the liberal as well as to the conservative section of the Italian Government—if not also to the leaders of the party of action—that the movement against Rome must be suppressed at all hazards.

Even those Italian statesmen—such as Baron Ricasoli—who go the furthest in desiring a divorce of the Church from the State, are pledged against a violent overthrow of the Roman Government. In that remarkable letter of last November, in which Ricasoli, inviting the exiled bishops to return from Rome, pays so magnificent a tribute to the freedom of the Church in America, he yet proclaims his strong desire to see the authority of the Pope maintained in its integrity. And but a few days after that letter of the Ex-Minister was penned the King of Italy himself, in opening his Parliament, used these words:

> "The Italian Government, observant of its engagements, has respected, *and will respect*, the Pontifical territory. Our good understanding with the French Emperor, the moderation of the Romans, the wisdom of the Pontiff, and the religious sentiment and right feeling of the Italian people, will aid us to distinguish and conciliate the Catholic interests and the national aspirations. I respect the principle of liberty which breathes through our institutions, and which, broadly and sincerely applied, will remove the old differences between Church and State. This disposition on our part, by reassuring the Catholic conscience, will accomplish, I hope, the wishes which I form, *that the Sovereign Pontiff may remain independent at Rome*."

Such were the solemn declarations of the King of Italy, in presence of the first Parliament of United Italy, after Venetia had been restored to her proper place. They were declarations which had the approval of all the Liberal Powers of Europe as well as those which are supposed to be more immediately the protectors of Rome. Neither Prussia nor England have any interest in seeing the Pontiff driven from his possession—to become a pensioner of Austria or France. And the common aim of reasonable Liberals of every nationality has been to reconcile the independence of the Roman Sovereign with the unity and progressive development of the Italian Kingdom. A great step in the right direction was taken by Ricasoli when he proposed to secularize about *twenty-four millions sterling*—or about one-third of the Church property. That measure, which, in a modified form, was adopted by Ricasoli's successor, Signor Ferrara, would not only—had it received the sanction of Parliament—have relieved the pressing necessities of the Exchequer; but it would have paved the way for effectually liberating the Church in Italy entirely from State control; it would thus have built up a liberal party within the Church itself, and would gradually have solved the question of St. Peter's Patrimony." The plan of Ricasoli was liberal, and yet conservative. It was defeated for the time by the efforts of the "Party of Action," because it involved a compromise—it spoiled the chances of a revolutionary outbreak in Rome, and it left the secret cabals, with which the whole Peninsula is overrun, nothing to do. In spite of the Parliamentary reverses recently suffered by the moderate Liberals in Italy, the backward step which Garibaldi has so judiciously taken shows that his ears are not shut against moderate counsels, and his influence over his followers happily still remains so powerful that a new revolution, without his presence and direction, would amount to nothing more than a local spasm, which the Government of the King would have no difficulty in dealing with.

The Last Break in the Cable.

We do not know that the American public have any special claim to be taken into the confidence of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. But the Directors themselves have frequently insisted that it should be so. They told us how much money they made during the first three months of their operations; they volunteered a confession of their error in establishing so high a tariff as they did at first. They assured the public of their extreme happiness in being able to reduce their rates by one full half, while yet retaining enough to pay a fifty per cent. dividend or more. They were prompt in making known the fact of the first break in the Cable of 1866; and if they have continued still to make the public pay twice or thrice as much as they would have found possible, in the face of any sort of competition; they set about their work with a certain degree of frankness which was doubtless intended to be flattering to us all.

That amiable policy, we fear, is about to give place to something less commendable. About the first break in the cable we had all the particulars almost as soon as the mishap occurred. About the second break in the cable we did not hear a word for a clear fortnight; and then, although the accident happened within a few miles of Heart's Content, and might have been reported in New-York, (and doubtless was privately reported in New-York,) the public here got the first announcement through the London Press on the morning of Sunday, the 4th of August. If the American Press agents in London had supposed it necessary to send Newfoundland news back to this side of the Atlantic, they would doubtless have given us the fact of the second break before anything else. It is not easy to see what object was to be gained by giving the news publicity in England so long before permitting it to be given to the public here—unless there was some stock-jobbing operation to be performed in the interval of silence. Whatever may have been the cause, the Directors have withdrawn their confidence from the American public, and it is not unlikely that the American public may some day, in turn, withdraw their confidence from the Company. In any case, we want new cables to connect us with Europe. There is ample room for half a dozen more submarine lines.

The North Atlantic Mail Service—British Subsidies.

It is announced by the Cable that the Cunard contract for carrying the mails is not to be renewed. The contract is to be opened up to bidders of any nationality. But British steamship owners are to have the preference, if their securities for the satisfactory performance of the service are as good as foreign competitors.

If this arrangement—the announcement of which is said to be official—is carried out in good faith, the traveling public and the community generally will gain, rather than suffer by the change. The contract, but for some extraordinary parliamentary legerdemain, would not have been renewed at the expiration of the previous term. The strength of the evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1858 went to show that the Cunard service, for which the extravagant bonus of nine hundred thousand dollars a year has been paid by the British Government, could be as effectually performed by at least one other Company, whose managers were content to take as their recompense the established ocean postal allowance. That Company—"The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia"—has been maintaining for a great number of years a weekly steamship line between Liverpool and New-York. They have been running first-class steamers against the subsidized line which carries only a fortnightly mail to and from this port. The service has been performed with as much regularity by the first-named as in the other. The time consumed on the passages in 1866 was rather in favor of the Company which had no subsidy. Two of the crack paddle-wheel steamers of the contractors had, it is true, the advantage on a limited number of passages—the *Scotia*, built expressly with a view to a renewal of the contract, having made a number of remarkable runs, which were, perhaps, only excelled (taking mileage into account) by the *Pereire* of the French line. On the other hand, the best screw-steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company have beaten the ordinary class of vessels of the Contractors' line so far, that on an average of twenty-three passages out, they made a clear gain in time of six hours and seventeen minutes. The contract money for the twenty-three trips of the Cunard Company amounted to $360,000 in gold.

One of the principal arguments used to persuade the British Parliament into a renewal of the contract, eight or nine years ago, was the alleged inability of screw-vessels to compete with paddle-wheels. That fallacy has not only been effectually disposed of, but the agents of the contractors have profited by the enterprise of rival companies, and have been, of late years, themselves running screws which beat their old paddle-wheels, from two to three days on a single passage.

There is no doubt that the Royal Mail line has done good service in its time. Its boats on the fortnightly line, *viâ* Halifax and Boston, have been of a remarkably slow class with one or two exceptions, and our merchants here have had great reason to complain that they frequently got their letters from two to three days later, by the British Colonial route, than they might have had them by the non-subsidized vessels running directly between this port and Liverpool. But, on the whole, the Cunard service was long performed efficiently and satisfactorily, and its merits are not seriously called in question when we say that its term of existence, under a heavy subsidy, was only prolonged by Parliamentary influence of a questionable kind—and prolonged to the disadvantage of at least equally meritorious rival Companies.

The era of direct subsidies for the North Atlantic Mail service, at least between Great Britain and the United States, is past. The postal business between the two countries has grown to dimensions which will enable companies, prepared to give the necessary securities for carrying the mails, to secure a fair recompense, by doing the duties of carriers at a fair rate of ocean postage. The business cannot be a monopoly again until some company establishes a daily line; and even *then*, the thing is not likely to be done. Such is the progress of ocean steamship enterprise already, that we have a daily Atlantic Ferry Line now; placing it out of the power of any single company to concentrate the mail service, or more than a fractional part of the passenger traffic, in its own hands.

The business community of New-York, we are satisfied, receive with satisfaction the announcement that the Cunard contract is not to be extended. Our own lines have suffered from the unfair competition. One of them sank under it, when its prospects of being permanently established were as good as any of its rivals. The policy of Congress in withdrawing the subsidy from the Collins line was censurable only in view of the course which the British Government pursued toward its mail contractors. A fair field for competition would have justified the policy we pursued. But in the face of a subsidy of three thousand pounds sterling for each passage, equal competition became impossible. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company fought against the odds, for long at a heavy sacrifice. The outbreak of the war probably helped them to hold their own, and the same cause prevented our reappearance in the field for more than five years. Hereafter we have reason to believe the competition will be fair, and we shall by-and-by recover the lost ground.

Conciliation or Caste in Southern Politics?

We are glad to see that the views expressed by the Times touching the spirit in which the party in power should prosecute its work in the South are echoed by high-toned exponents of the Republican opinion. These journals make it quite certain that the bitter policy pursued in Tennessee meets scant favor with those who would cultivate thorough reconstruction as distinguished from temporary partisan advantage.

The Providence *Journal* is one of those who qualify rejoicing at the result in Tennessee with protests against the means by which it has been achieved. The *Journal* says, as the Times has said, that the order which attended the election is evidence, not of the supremacy of loyal or law-abiding sentiment, but of the efficacy of the military arrangements of Grant and Thomas. The real work of organizing order in the State remains to be performed. The *Journal* remarks:

> "It must not be forgotten that, save in respect to the exciting occasion of an election, things remain just as they were. The same feelings are rife; the same enmities active; the same hatreds unsubdued; repressed but not exterminated. It is not a pleasant picture to contemplate. We are not now discussing the right and the wrong of the matter. Doubtless a perfectly impartial judgment, based upon full knowledge of the facts, would necessitate a condemnation of some acts on both sides. But, however that may be, it is of very little use to consider. What is required now, is just action in the future, not punishment for the past."

In the fact that "things remain just as they were," we have the severest condemnation of the whole course of Brownlow's administration. He has done nothing toward reconciling the differences, healing the wounds, and overcoming the disasters incident to the war. On the contrary, industry and society are apparently as disorganized as when Messrs. Johnson and Brownlow laid the foundation of the odious rule which now exists. On this point, our weekly contemporary, the *Nation*, states the case against the present *régime* with admirable clearness and force:

> "Society there has, during the whole term of Gov. Brownlow's administration, been in a condition bordering on anarchy. The militia he has c[illegible]d out have, from the necessity of the case, been themselves fierce partisans, and have therefore wanted the first essentials of a good Police—impartiality and discipline. Therefore it is fair to say that the Radicals have not fairly discharged the duties which every party that takes to itself the exclusive control of the government of a State assumes by implication. It undertakes to maintain order, and protect life and property, by the mere fact of its excluding its opponents from the polls; and in case of failure to meet these responsibilities, it is no answer to allege the wickedness and turbulence of the malcontents. This wickedness and turbulence were part of the problem with which those who took charge of the government engaged to deal, and, in fact, furnished the main reason for confining the government to a portion of the population. When Gov. Brownlow says the State is torn by strife and disorder because the rebels are so bad, he talks like a general who excuses his defeat on the ground that the enemy fought too hard."

A policy which had thus signally failed to reconstruct Tennessee has no title to respect—certainly none to imitation—at the hands of those who are developing, educating and organizing opinion in the ten excluded States.

The Tennessee Radicals have blundered in two respects. In the first place they have sought to intrench themselves in office, as the beginning and end of their sway, instead of trusting to the solid strength that always follows wise and successful government. In the next place, they have attempted to accomplish their purpose by arraying blacks against whites—alienating and disfranchising the whites, while courting and securing the united votes of the blacks. The result is before the country in a reign of tyranny and confusion, resting upon caste, and rendering the pacification of the State and the establishment of a friendly spirit among its people more remote than ever.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are afraid we shall be compelled to reiterate daily that we are unable, in our editorial capacity, or in any other capacity, to attend to the duties of an intelligence office, or to legal investigations, or to the multiplex labors of a *commissionaire*. We almost daily receive letters soliciting our attention to all sorts of personal interests, for all kinds of individuals, in all parts of the country. Within a day or two we have got some half-dozen letters from different States asking us to attend to such matters as the following: An old man in Vermont has got a son (a soldier) at Santa Fé, in New-Mexico, and he would like us to make inquiries about his trunk, and forward it as soon as possible. A man who tells us he lives in a log cabin in Illinois has heard that he has fallen heir to a vast estate in England, and he wishes that we would ascertain the facts for him. A man in Pennsylvania, who alleges he holds a winning number in a lottery that was advertised in the New-York papers, desires to know why the prize has not been forwarded to him, and would be "obleeged" if we would speak to the lottery people on the subject. A man in Connecticut would like if we would ascertain whether a certain servant girl who lately advertised for a situation in the Times is honest and industrious, and if we find her to be so, pay her passage to his place, and he will refund the money. These are but specimens of letters we are constantly receiving. We therefore feel compelled to give notice to the writers of all such letters that our heavy labors in collecting news, meditating upon the events of the day, and watching the politicians, make it absolutely impossible for us to give any attention to any other duties whatsoever.

We spoke the other day of the expected arrival of Ira Aldridge, the negro actor. Here, now, is an excellent test of Northern denials of prejudice against color, as such, and their defence of contemning the African because he is an inferior. We believe Mr. Aldridge is a full-blooded negro. He is of a fine physique, and those who have seen and heard him upon the stage, affirm that he is the most "powerful" actor now living. We heard of a well-known and favorite comedian of New-York, who said he had played with Mr. Aldridge in England and avowed the greatest admiration for his talents, "but of course he couldn't play with him here." That was evidently no personal prejudice, but the fear of *public* opinion. It is a good point, therefore, to be made by the Press, generally, and we hope to see it done, that public opinion in New-York should be sufficiently intelligent and cosmopolitan to appreciate and approve any form of talent that stands the test of merit. Some papers have indulged in anticipatory sneers about finding a lady to play with Mr. Aldridge. The decorations with which his breast is covered show him to have won the appreciation of Courts and Kings, so that he is presumably a gentleman; while his possession of the Prussian Order of Merit proves him to have been considered worthy to be a member of the smallest and most select intellectual organization of Europe. We believe, in short, that public opinion will not only sustain Aldridge, if his performance equals his promise, but will most heartily appreciate and recognize the liberal culture and independent strength of those ladies and gentlemen of the profession who are not afraid to risk themselves on the stage with a great actor, of whatever race he may come. Actors are, to a great extent, dependent upon the public approbation for their livelihood; it is not strange, therefore, that they should be sensitive to public sentiment, and we hope the Press will help to relieve what may otherwise be a serious difficulty (and none the less so because unfounded) in the way of our hearing an actor who has won such high commendation abroad.

We shall have a livelier lecture season than usual during the forthcoming Winter if Charles Dickens, Dumas and Sala, all favor us with their countenance. Both Dumas and Sala, it is reported, are busily engaged in studying English for the occasion. We apprehend that Sala will have much more difficulty in the business than Dumas; for while the latter has not, until within a few weeks, understood a word of English, Sala understands it *wrong*, both as regards its structure and morality. We think that Dumas and Sala might go into a sort of lingual partnership when they get to this country, for the elucidation of each other's English and each other's ideas before their audiences.

A Nashville editor calls upon his readers to resolve with him, that, "come weal or woe, we will not buy a cent's worth of goods from a radical merchant," or get "our boots from a radical shoemaker, employ a radical mechanic, ride in a radical hack," or patronize a "radical teacher," a "radical church," or anything else that is radical. We New-Yorkers can give a word of comfort, at this juncture, to the Tennessee merchants, cobblers, hackdrivers and dominos about to be deserted of customers. Some years ago, a Georgian came North, and made a "black list" of merchants with whom Southerners were not to trade. The firms that thereupon lost Southern custom thought this was rather hard, though their rivals, who sold all the more, regarded it as exceedingly just. It was not many months before the tables were turned. Before most of the bills had become due, the South had seceded, and the bills "seceded" too, and the men on the black list had the laugh against their smart competitors, who had been found politically sound enough to trade with. The Nashville editors, as well as the Nashville citizens who say what they mean and vote as they think, will do well to take this lesson to heart.

How the Holy See has gone topsey-turvey within a few ages is seen when now the expediency of shielding it is coolly discussed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies; when Garibaldi declares "a Roman insurrection shall take place;" when the *Catholic Telegraph* tells us the Eternal City is "menaced for plunder by a lawless band," and likely to be seized "by a few lazzaroni." Eight centuries ago, Pope Gregory VII. was supreme over all the monarchs of the world, and bent Henry IV. of Germany to his will. Six centuries ago, Innocent III. carried the temporal power of Rome to the zenith of possibility. Once, a Pope put France under an interdict, preventing the sacrament from the rich and burial from the dead, excommunicating the King and annulling his marriage—all because this marriage was to a cousin in the fourth degree. Once, a Pope could put monarchs to do grievous penance, and Celestinus, while Henry VI. was on his knees in homage to him, kicked the Imperial crown off his head. Now, the Paris *Nord* tells us the Roman Government is "incapable of resisting by its own strength" the Garibaldian movement, and "meditates appeal to the Catholic Powers. *La Liberté* records the apparition of "several bands of volunteers on the Neapolitan borders;" the *Courier Français* says the watchword is "Rome for the Italians;" and *La Presse* tells us the attack "will be made on the side of Naples." Such are the historic changes which a few centuries have brought forth.

We have received from Richmond a very excitedly-written pamphlet on the *War of Races, and by Whom it is Sought to be Brought About*, by John H. Gilmer. He argues that the present policy of the Radicals will inevitably result in a war between the blacks and whites, and he attempts to show the negroes that their true friends are the Southern people, and not the Northern Radicals, who are using them for political purposes. Amid such pressing claims for the friendship of the blacks as are now being put forth on all hands, there should surely be no danger of their behaving in such a way as to reverse the current and provoke a war against them. Mr. Gilmer and the Southern planters generally, however, may as well reconcile themselves with the fact that the blacks throughout the South will act with the Republican Party.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanton have improved upon the ordinary diplomatic "assurances of high consideration;" for these are usually merely the diffuse and unmeaning tails to official communications, while they have made "considerations of a high character" the fiery nuclei, the body and substance of their laconic notes on the resignation question. Phrases originally significant frequently become formal and empty by much using, but this infusing of life into dead bodies is both new and interesting.

Every Saturday copies from an English periodical a preposterous sketch of the way in which the "leaders" of the London newspapers are ordinarily prepared. As the account purports to come from a leader-writer himself, those people who know nothing about editorial writing and who never read the leaders in the London *Times*, may suppose that there is a certain amount of fact in it. Leading articles, we are told, "are the work not of one single person, but of an association of gentlemen combined for the purpose, almost all of whom have had some hand in the dish which is finally set before the public." These are the leader-writers, who are for the most part "outsiders," or skillful literary Bohemians. These genuises have a consultation with the editor-in-chief at noon each day, at which there is often fierce debate about the subjects which they are then assigned to write up. At 6 o'clock the leader is finished and handed in to the editor-in-chief, who then enters upon a thorough overhauling of the essay, comparing each with the others and with previous articles, and altering and revising till he is finally satisfied. "Very frequently," says this account, "this revision amounts almost to the rewriting of the article; and sometimes the original writer fails to recognize a single sentence of his own composition in it as it appears the next morning." Now, as the Italians say, this is enough to make a hen smile. It is not our purpose to unfold the mysteries of editorial life or the secrets of the sanctum. We would not, on any account, tell how brevier is spun from the brain, or how Minor Topics are evolved from the ink-bottle. It takes a life time to learn the esoteric law of these things, and after being learned, it is incommunicable to all but the elect few who have already learnt it for themselves. But it is no harm for us to say that neither in London nor anywhere else is there a journal whose leading articles are ordinarily prepared on any such system as that above described. The simple fact that during the entire session of Parliament, the leading articles of the London *Times* and other London papers are almost invariably upon the Parliamentary debates of the previous night, which often last till long after midnight, and that the very last points made by the Parliamentary speakers are discussed in these rapidly-written editorials, show the absurdity of the whole thing. Other of their articles are concerning news that is often received at a late hour, and concerning dispatches that arrive at all hours before the paper goes to press. Any journal which concocted articles on the mode described by this ignoramus, would find its discussions out of date half the time, and absurd three-quarters of the time,—for the passage of a few hours so frequently modifies the events upon which editorials are based, that they must necessarily be written at the latest possible moment. We suspect that the so-called "leader-writer" who furnished the preposterous sketch which *Every Saturday* copies, was some ambitious fellow who tried his hand at a leader perhaps for the London *Times*, and finding that in the leading article which appeared next morning, he "could not recognize a single sentence of his own composition," he concluded that they must do things in some such way as he described.

The "schoolmaster abroad" is a figure not more fruitfully suggestive than is the "schoolmaster in Convention." The other day we had proof of this fact in the *rod* debate of the teachers assembled in Massachusetts; now we have a "University Convention" at Albany, which throws out new ideas on the modern languages. Prof. Wilson, of Hobart College, after telling us that "the use of the calculus and of analytics has been greatly underrated," and that he had "used it in teaching political economy with success, and the best statement of free will that he had ever seen, was expressed as a differential equation," assures us that "Latin and Greek were not as useful as French and German." When this gentleman goes on to say that "learning to speak in foreign languages was time wasted," we may conclude how much he thinks of the even less useful Latin and Greek. "Nothing more," says the learned Professor, "is usually needed than the power to read foreign languages, unless we intend to travel abroad or to be in a place where an interpreter was required." Another schoolmaster, a Mr. Whipple, added that "there was little utility, generally, in German and French." He quoted in proof of this the traveler who used to haul out a pocket dictionary at his hotel, and point the waiter for example, to the word "eggs." Such is the conclusion of these schoolmasters, in this day of free commercial intercourse between countries, upon the study of living languages. Of course, it is thoroughly absurd, as every merchant and every boy knows. It is particularly absurd in a country so full of immigrants as ours. Let a youth present himself with the integral calculus to a parish as clergyman, to the sick of a hospital or a city as doctor, to the merchants of a city as a lawyer, or even to a counting-room as a clerk, and it will hardly equal in "utility" a speaking knowledge of French and German. We address such wise teachers, of course, only on utilitarian grounds, as the "useful" seems to have been their great aim. Their system is really fit alone for men, who, in visiting other countries, care to talk only with waiters, and to open their mouths for the purpose of getting something to eat.

It is to be hoped that those interested in mining throughout the country will take notice of the accounts of the late horrible accident in a German mine which have been going the rounds of the Press. Lugau is a small village near Zwickau, in the coal-mining region of Saxony. The mine was a very old one, and the shaft nearly 2,000 feet deep. Over a hundred miners were down at work, when some others on their way down heard a crackling of the timbers and wanted to return. But they were sent down, and were shut into their dreadful prison by the yielding of the timbers under the pressure of the collapsing rock, while the three carpenters sent up to see what was the trouble with difficulty escaped. Our mines are neither so old nor so deep as this one which has just devoured its human hecatomb of hapless miners, but they are rapidly growing deep, and they are in general very poorly timbered. Penurious economy, and the hope of enlarging a bonus which the superintendent was to receive on each bushel of coal raised, delayed the proper repairs on this mine. How many mines are now mere masses of *débris* from poor timbering, the South and West of our country can answer. How many men shall be sacrificed to niggard management or reckless haste is a question for mine-workers to ponder.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order from Gen. Schofield—A Distiller Convicted of Fraud.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Aug. 8.

Gen. Schofield to-day issued an order, that after the 20th inst. all the destitute in the State be turned over by the military authorities to the Overseers of the Poor in the respective counties and cities. The Freedmen's Bureau rations will no longer be issued.

In the United States Court to-day John Morris, of Mecklenburgh, was sentenced to $1,200 fine, and six months imprisonment for removing whisky from his distillery without paying the Government tax.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order from Gen. Sickles.

Charleston, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Gen. Sickles has issued an order in relation to certain moneys advanced by the South Carolina banks during the war, for the purchase of horses for the Confederate service, but which, not being expended, had been distributed since the war, under a chancery decree, among the banks and other claimants. The order annuls the decree as a fraud against the United States, and appoints a receiver on the part of the Government to whom the funds distributed, including the fees of the counsel, are to be repaid. The receiver is directed to report promptly any delinquency or obstruction on the part of individuals or corporations in the way of the execution of this order.

The Jury Order Enforced.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 8.

A jury of inquest summoned to-day was equally composed of whites and negroes. This is the first practical enforcement of the jury order in this immediate section.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order from Gen. Sheridan.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The following are extracts of Special Orders No. 111, dated New-Orleans, Aug. 8:

Section 3. For denying the supremacy of the law of Congress, stating that he would not obey them when conflicting with the laws of the State of Texas, and openly denouncing the Government of the United States, in the office and presence of Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Sub-District of the Rio Grande, Edward Dougherty, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of Texas, is hereby removed from that office, and Edward Basse appointed in his stead.

Sec. 4. At the request of his Honor Mayor Heath, of the City of New-Orleans, Thomas E. Adams, Chief of the Police of that city, is hereby removed from his office, and J. J. Williamson appointed in his stead.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
Geo. L. Hartsuff, Adjutant-General.

Affairs in New-Orleans—The New Chief of Police—The Yellow Fever in Galveston.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Aug. 8.

In speaking of the newly-appointed Chief of the Police, the *Republican* says that Mr. Williamson was formerly an officer of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, and served with great distinction in the Ordnance Department, having millions of dollars in his charge. He distinguished himself greatly in front of Mobile, and as assistant to Gen. Bailey in the Red River Dam enterprise.

Information from Galveston to-day shows the average interments from fever since Monday at eight per day. Business is stagnant.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 8.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

There are no new developments in the War Office trouble, to-day, but I am able to assert, on good authority, that the President continues to recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary, and has not issued any order forbidding the transaction of business with him in that capacity. It is not probable that any new features of the case will transpire until after the Cabinet meeting, to-morrow, at which it will be fully discussed, and a final decision as to future steps will be reached. It is asserted, on most reliable authority, that the Cabinet is divided in opinion regarding the propriety of urging Stanton's resignation any further, or of suspending him under the third section of the Tenure of Office Bill, which could be done without making public the reasons therefor until the assembling of Congress. It is asserted that one of the Cabinet, who has held his office since Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and one who is an appointee of President Johnson, will seriously object to any further complication of the matter, and insist that Mr. Stanton be allowed to pursue his own course in the future. It will, perhaps, be suggested by them that the feeling which would be engendered in Congress against Mr. Johnson, if he urges the matter any further, would assuredly result in his impeachment. Gen. Grant is known to sympathize with Mr. Stanton, and has been in consultation with him several times since the trouble began. Chief Justice Chase, during the same period, has had several interviews with the President; the result of which has not yet transpired.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

At 6 o'clock this evening, Judge Fisher, presiding at the Surratt trial, finding that the jury still remained in consultation without immediate prospect of obtaining a verdict, announced that he would not receive a report from them until to-morrow. The Court-room has been crowded nearly all day, mainly with the friends of the prisoner, prominent among whom is Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, who, it is said, intends to write a novel based upon the intensely romantic features of Surratt's famous escape, and, in fact, his history since the assassination.

A PLOT TO RESCUE SURRATT.

Some of the Washington detectives have reported the discovery of a plot to rescue the prisoner which may have had some foundation, but it has been nipped in the bud. It is certain that the hotels in the immediate vicinity of the Court-house have been unusually crowded and that their guests have mainly been Baltimoreans and citizens from the rebel counties of Maryland adjoining the District. A man who has been arrested as a ringleader in the supposed plot asserted that "big things might be expected to-night," and is presumed to have referred to an attempt to take the prisoner from the guard of four policemen who accompany him to and from the jail after the reception of the disagreeing report of the jury, which was expected to-night. The jail is located about four hundred yards from the Court-house, and the avenue leading to it runs through a park, and is lined on each side with rows of trees. It is reported that the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, which is probably authentic.

THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT.

The question of veracity between President Johnson and Judge-Advocate-General Holt becomes more complicated to-day, by the assertion, on the authority of a Cabinet Minister, that the recommendation for a commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence was not attached to the proceedings of the Military Commission which tried the conspirators, when they were considered in Cabinet.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

It has been ascertained that Gen. Grant has virtually been responsible for the delay in the issue of the order removing Sheridan, as he has objected to the transfer of officers of the rank required by the Reconstruction acts, from the duties in which they are now engaged, on the ground that the exigencies of the public service demand that they shall be retained in their position. It is certain that the numerous appeals from the President's friends, advising him not to remove Sheridan, have had some effect, and it is probable that the order may be further delayed; but it is asserted, by those who should know, that it will be issued before the 15th inst.

MR. ASHLEY'S INTERVIEWS WITH CONOVER.

Rich developments may be expected in a few days, consisting of affidavits now in course of preparation, regarding the interviews of Impeacher Ashley with Sanford Conover, in the District Jail, when the former was searching after impeaching testimony. A fellow prisoner of Conover's, lately pardoned by the President, is said to be the person who makes the affidavits.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE SCHUTZENFEST.

To-day, the fourth of the Fest of the Washington Schutzenverein, was made noteworthy beyond the days which have passed, by a visit of President Johnson to the grounds. He was received with demonstrations of applause, and after drinking several glasses of lager, made three shots at the main target, hitting the bull's-eye twice. The Fest closes to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 8.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

A report prevailed to-day that the President had sent Secretary Stanton a note, saying he would in future refuse to recognize his official acts, but this rumor is entirely without foundation; the President has addressed no communication to Mr. Stanton since that of Monday last.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Various rumors prevail as to how the jury in the Surratt case are divided, but the most reasonable report is, at 9 o'clock, that nine are for acquittal and three for conviction. Up to that time they had been in the jury-room thirty-three hours.

The Marshal has paid out for purely legal fees $20,000. It is calculated that the entire cost of the trial will be at least $100,000.

THE REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The following letter of the Secretary of the Treasury sets forth in general terms how and by whom compound interest notes are to be redeemed at their maturity:

Treasury Department, Aug. 2, 1867.

Sir: In reply to applications that have been or may be made to you by the National Banks, which are depositories of the public moneys, for authority to redeem compound interest notes at maturity, and charge the same to your general account, you may say that the holders of these notes have no right to claim payment therefor at any other place than the Treasury of the United States at Washington; but that in the exercise of a liberal discretion the Secretary has authorized the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia to pay these notes when presented for payment at their respective offices.

In doing this the Secretary has done as much for the accommodation of the holders as the interest of the Government and the convenience of the Department will permit. The National Deposit Banks cannot therefore be authorized to redeem compounds and charge them to your account.

Very respectfully, H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To F. E. Spinner, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Department, the subjoined rules have been adopted for the preparation and transmission of such notes for redemption, when sent to the Treasury Department:

First—Holders are required to remit such notes in packages, separate from any other notes or securities, addressed to the Treasury of the United States.

Second—Express charges upon compound-interest notes forwarded to the Treasury for redemption must be paid by the party remitting them, and such charges should be prepaid.

Third—Schedules of notes should be prepared and sent to the Treasury, specifying denominations, dates, letters and numbers contained in each remittance.

Fourth—As a safeguard to holders, it is suggested that these notes may be canceled before forwarding them by punching out both signatures, care being necessary to leave the dates and numbers untouched by the punch.

Fifth—Payment for these notes will be made by checks on the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and New-Orleans, or in currency, by express at the cost of the owners of the notes, as the parties remitting may elect.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

THE FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received a report from John M. Laughton, Esq., General Inspector of Schools under the supervision of the Bureau, giving the condition and circumstances connected with the education of freedmen in the State of Mississippi. The report notices a very thorough earnestness on the part of the white people of Mississippi to see the freedmen properly educated, and schools are being organized and established in almost every part of the State. In some places the whites have given to the freedmen land on which to build schoolhouses, while in many places, as at Canton, Corinth, Jackson and Artesia, they have aided the freedmen by contributions of money for purchasing sites on which to build schoolhouses. The Inspector says in his report that he talked with no leading influential white man in Mississippi, whatever may have been his views with regard to the late rebellion and the abolition of Slavery, who did not express the opinion, apparently with full earnestness, that the abolition of Slavery is a fixed fact, and that the freedmen ought to be educated. Some of them expressed the opinion that the freedmen are to be in the future, as in the past, the laborers of the South, and if they would procure the development of its highest industrial resources their education must be thoroughly cared for.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SCHUTZENFEST.

President Johnson, by invitation of the Schutzen Verein, visited the Association this afternoon at the Park, accompanied by Cols. Moore and Morrow, and Mr. Cashaw of the President's household. The Schutzen were drawn up in line at the gate, and gave the President a formal and cordial reception. He was then escorted over the grounds to witness the varied festivities. Thousands of spectators were present. According to the previous promise of the President he indulged in a few shots for the general prizes, and hit the bulls-eye three times in succession, a splendid rifle having been placed at his service. He was repeatedly cheered as he passed over the ground, and was the recipient of numerous bouquets.

GEN. HOWARD AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The statement now going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau have organized a political club, and nominated Gen. O. O. Howard for President of the United States is wholly without foundation.

THE PUBLIC LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received the following returns, showing an aggregate disposal of 43,012 acres of the public lands during the month of July last, at the following local offices: Sioux City, Iowa, 13,501 acres; Springfield, Missouri, 12,486 acres; Detroit, Michigan, 9,415 acres; La Crosse, Wisconsin, 7,640 acres. The greater portion of these lands were taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Law, and the remainder sold for cash, and located with agricultural college scrip and military warrants. The cash sales realized $10,263.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE IRISH COAST.

The Lighthouse Board has been officially informed that from the 15th inst. a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at the point of the Spit of Passage, seven miles within the entrance of Waterford harbor, on the east coast of Ireland. The light is a fixed red light.

LIGHTHOUSE ON PRINCE EDWARDS' ISLAND.

Official information has also been received that on and after the 10th of last month a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse on East Point, Prince Edwards' Island. The light will be a fixed white light 130 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen at the distance of eighteen miles.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen has been ordered to Washington Navy-yard, and Acting Volunteer Lieut. Kells to the *Shawmut*. There are other minor orders.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Second Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MORNING SESSION.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867.

The opening paper of the morning was by Prof. Louis Jouin, of St. John's College, on the Study of Philosophy. It dwelt upon the importance of the study of metaphysics in schools and colleges, and was briefly commented upon by Prof. Martin and Mr. Benedict.

It was followed by a paper on "Voluntary Endowments of Academies," by the Chancellor, Hon. John V. L. Pruyn. He had hoped to announce that a fundamental law had been passed by the Legislature for educational and charitable purposes. Another session of the Legislature will probably enact the law needed. It would only be necessary to point out a very few facts to illustrate the great difficulty now existing, and the question now is how shall any sum which a liberal and public-spirited man may give to an educational institution be preserved to it. Mr. Pruyn had last Winter prepared a brief act for the Legislature, in which it provided that a sum, not less than $500, may be given for any school, library, museum, charity, or other purpose not contrary to the public good. It shall be presented to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall take cognizance of it, and the money shall be paid in to the Comptroller, who shall issue an interest-bearing bond, paying interest at 7 or 6 per cent. Provision is also made for accumulative endowments, and other modifications. He hoped if such a law should pass it would be of great advantage to the public. There are already some forty academies which have funds given them by individuals, and many more will undoubtedly be endowed. Many of the colleges have large funds, that of Columbia rising into millions. He illustrated what the British universities had for income. In Oxford in one year it was £153,000, and Cambridge £133,000. Dublin and Durham were much less, but still considerable.

Dr. Woolworth said this was of great importance. It is said that the Free School Act will create a system of schools which will do away with the necessity for the academies. He was happy that the law had passed, but he could not believe that the present academies would be swept away. There are $3,000,000 invested in the academies, which in this view might be rendered worthless. If the free schools are to give a higher education, something should be done in the academies to meet the new phase; and he was pleased to say that means were being presented by generous individuals, one of whom he recorded in the County of Erie, where this man had provided a free education for every boy or girl who chose to go there and obtain an education. Another person, a poor boy, had gone away from the County of Madison to Boston, where he accumulated money, and had not forgotten his birthplace. He gave $10,000 for the education of just such poor boys as he had been. The academies must be sustained, and are needed for an advanced education. We must provide for them, and this plan of the Chancellor offers a feasible method of effecting it. We wish a way by which money can be secured to the academies and by which we can impress this view upon benevolent men. He read a letter from Rev. Mr. Flack, of the Claverack Institute, who is now traveling in Europe and studying their schools. Mr. Flack hoped to add the good features of English schools to ours without the bad. Their play-grounds are large, and much attention is paid to physical education.

Chancellor Ferris, of the University of New-York, corroborated the remarks of the Chancellor and illustrated it from his own experience. A gentleman some 14 years ago had given $20,000 by his will to his university, and had revoked the bequest owing to the uncertainty of the law. He had no doubt but if the Chancellor's plan could be carried out large sums would be obtained for schools and colleges.

Dr. Luckey spoke of the different support given to the academies and the common schools.

Hon. Victor M. Rice, Superintendent of Public Instruction, denied that there was any antagonism between the schools and academies. The fact really was, that if any preference had been shown it was toward the academies, who had received $1 90 per scholar, and the common schools had obtained but $1 30. He thought the effect of the Free School Law would be to kill off the poor academies and build up the good ones, and it was a result to be hoped. The effect of free education in common schools will be to make better scholars, more love of learning, and better teachers. When this is done, the academies will thrive better than they do now.

The paper presented by the Chancellor was adopted as the sense of the Convocation.

The body now divided, the college section going to another room, and the academy remaining.

The Academy Section considered the uniform course of study for academies, as set forth by Prof. Charles S. Halsey, of Canandaigua Academy. The studies in the common schools are rarely adapted to the wants of academies. Very often algebra is taught, when its practical use is nothing, and important studies like logic neglected. He thought that a course could be devised which would be liable to no very serious objection.

Prof. Benedict replied to the remarks of the paper. He especially noted the value of Latin as an aid in study; for physiology, chemistry and logic must be known by means of terms derived from the dead languages.

Dr. T. S. Lambert alluded to his experience at the late State Teacher's Association at Auburn. He had gone from one hotel to the other in hopes of finding food calculated to feed the brain, and he had found it. This was an important part of knowledge, to be obtained from physiology. A great lack of knowledge exists as to the proper food to eat, and especially for the brain. There is food calculated for the brain as well as for everything else. Eggs and brains should be eaten, and if a scholar cannot resolve a problem easily his brain should be strengthened by a good dish of tripe. The superiority of Scotchmen is owing to oatmeal, and the degeneracy of the present inhabitants of Massachusetts to the use of fine wheat flour.

A discussion then sprung up on the question of the utility of classical knowledge to students who could only attend a term or two, several gentlemen strenuously upholding its practical value.

The desirableness of uniform vacations in academies was afterward discussed by Dr. Woolworth. He said it was desirable for the convenience of examination, and suggested the propriety of a committee to take the matter in consideration.

Profs. Williams and Clark thought that there were difficulties in the way of uniformity. In their academies, which were in the country, they commenced as soon as possible after haying, toward the end of August, and closed as soon as the Winter schools commenced. The other session was long, commencing early and holding to the end of March.

The College Section occupied all the time in discussing the advisableness of having the entrance examination to college conducted wholly or in part by a special Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Regents. The paper was read by President John W. Lindsay, of Genesee College. It was opposed by Chancellor Ferris, Prof. Fairbairns, of St. Stephen's; Principal Mason, of Albany, and was partly sustained by Prof. Upson. The latter gentleman startled the Section by saying that there was a scheme for destroying the present system and building up the Cornell University as a State University, like that of Michigan.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A paper was read on the study of the mathematics, by Prof. Gerardus B. Docharty, of the College of the City of New-York. Mr. Docharty said there had been those who wished to smooth the road to knowledge, to make learning easy and to take away every obstacle. With these persons nothing was valuable except such things as pay their own way directly, and would destroy everything which does not answer for practical utility. They forget that there is pleasure in labor for itself, and that discipline, as well as memory, is the object of study. Mr. Gradgrind had entertained the ideas of these reformers, as portrayed by the pencil of Dickens, and wished to have nothing but "facts." These persons forget that their own success, if they have had any, is owing to the energy and labor with which they studied in their earlier years. This labor has strengthened their mind, as physical exercise enlarges and hardens the muscles. In mathematics, if any trouble arises, it is either in the mind of the student or in his carelessness. Consequently, when he fails to obtain a correct result, he must attribute the fault to himself. There are no dark passages in mathematics as in other kinds of knowledge, and it offers a certain test of capabilities. In this branch thoroughness is of great value. All the departments of human knowledge should be prosecuted equally, mathematics as well as belles-lettres. It is the half educated men who attempt to do what masters fail in, such as squaring the circle or accounting for the revolution of the globe.

In the discussion which followed, it was asserted by one gentleman that if a scholar were to come to an academy with but little time, it would be better to devote a great part of it to algebra. In this way a more thorough knowledge of arithmetic might be gained.

Prof. David Murray, of Rutgers College, read a paper on Educational Economy. There should be a division of labor in intellect as well as in labor. In the early ages of history a great man might reasonably aspire to grasp all the knowledge of his day. Cicero, Aristotle, Sir Philip Sidney or Sir Thomas More might truly be said to have accomplished this much. Not so now. Every lawyer, physician or literary man can cover but a peculiar field, and he fails who tries more. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that no change should be made in institutions of learning, because something was good in years past in them. They must change with the times. It is now impossible for us to say in training a youth that he is to fill this or that station of life, for we cannot foretell what he will do. The objects of instruction are discipline and knowledge, and they should not be dissociated. It is a perfectly fair question to ask what will be the usefulness of a study, but that usefulness should be measured by its widest extent. No study should be sustained that cannot be defended, or that we cannot give a straightforward answer to when asked as to its utility. Many of our young men are going abroad to get educational advantages which cannot be obtained in America, and yet we know that our course of study is crowded. We cannot materially add to it, and the result can only be obtained by a division of labor. Let the colleges have more elective studies, and more special courses. Let three years, for example, be devoted to the ordinary and useful studies, and let the other studies be carried on for a year or two, or three. The number of students who might avail themselves of these advantages would be few at first. Prof. Pierce, of Harvard, considers himself fortunate if he can get one or two scholars out of the large classes in Harvard who are capable of understanding and appreciating the higher mathematical thought needful. Out of the many millions of seeds which fall from plants but few germinate. Another question is that of consolidation. Railroads consolidate and economize, and all other enterprises do likewise. It saves labor and competition.

Chancellor Pruyn concurred in the last mentioned remark. Such was the original idea of the Legislature when the Board of Regents was incorporated. There was then but one college in the State, and it had but the power to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts. All higher degrees were left to the University of the State of New-York. Unfortunately for the views of Mr. Murray, the Legislature shortly after took away these powers. Every college thereafter could confer as many and as high degrees as it desired. It had been a great drawback, and if remedied he had no doubt that university education would be a great deal better than before. The University of Berlin is but little older than ours, and has achieved great success. He asked if the colleges would now, for the sake of the advantages to be gained, give up the right to confer degrees higher than Bachelor of Arts? He did not care whether it was the Board of Regents or some other persons who had the power to confer degrees, but let there be but one body to confer high degrees in the State.

Thanks were returned to Prof. Murray for his address.

Prof. Samuel G. Love read a paper on Literary Exercises, detailing the kind of exercises used in their youth, and commenting on the manner of literary compositions in the present day. He advocated the plan of having compositions criticised by other scholars.

Prof. Upson agreed with the views of the last speaker in regard to the usefulness of composition, as well as in extempore speaking and criticism. He doubted the value of scholar-criticism.

Superintendent Rice described the plan of impromptu composition used in the public schools. Little children are called up to the black-board and given three or five minutes to write a short essay. They do it, successfully, after a short time, and gain an astonishing facility in expressing their ideas. He did not think people who had much to say ever lacked for a way to express it, and, if they did, practice will obviate it.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chairman, in opening the session, remarked on the gratifying success which had attended the meeting. There were nineteen of the State colleges represented here, as well as three from other States. Sixty academies had felt enough interest to have some of their teachers attend, and there were altogether 125 delegates present.

Hon. Henry Barnard, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed the Convention relating to a national Bureau of Education. He gave a brief sketch of the progress of the measure, and of its discouragements, and related some of the incidents which had happened. Great ignorance had existed in Washington respecting the cause of education, and there was no library there where information could be obtained. Materials were rapidly accumulating, however, and it would soon be in a position to give information on most points. He was now endeavoring to obtain information on the subject of land grants for schools, and had already obtained considerable. He had also prepared a circular directed to the several State Superintendents, requesting information on their statutes relating to education, and asking how far it answered the purpose. There was a tendency to refer this matter to the Legislature, but experience proved that they would not devote proper attention to it. The proper provision should be incorporated in the Constitutions, and not left to the caprice of the Legislatures. He hoped that in Washington a good plan of education should be provided for the District of Columbia; he had been charged with making a report upon the comparative efficiency of the schools of Washington with those of other cities, and he had prepared a table of thirty cities in the Union. This better system of education, if gained at all, must come from Congress. As an incident to this, he had compiled a code of all the school laws in the Union, so that any new State could turn to this and find what had been done in this way. There are some States which have no system of public education, and it will have to be done. We should avail ourselves of the experience of the conductors of the schools of Europe, not of Prussia or Saxony alone, but of every Power of Europe. Something is to be gained from each country, and information should be obtained from every source possible. Great progress has been made in education. Thirty years ago there was not a single State Superintendent in the country, except one; now every free State has one. The progress has been great and durable, and there is great hope for the future. The needs of education were yet great, including among them a system of inspection and of secondary schools, in which we are lamentably deficient.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Barnard, and a committee appointed to confer with him in reference to statistics.

Later in the evening the Convocation were hospitably received by Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, at his residence in Elk-street.

The Louisiana Levees—Letter from Gen. Sheridan.

The following letter from Gen. Sheridan is published in the *Journal* of Madison Parish, La.:

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
New-Orleans, La., July 3, 1867.

Judge R. C. Downes, Richmond, La.:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the resolutions passed at Richmond, in Madison Parish, La., suggesting a Governmental system of leveeing in this State, to protect the rich lands from overflow, and requesting me to use any influence I may have to support this project. I will most cordially coöperate with the citizens of this State in obtaining this Congressional assistance; but my influence would be of no avail until the State is admitted to representation. To push the matter now, when nearly every newspaper in the State and a considerable portion of the people, are abusive of Congress, would be, I fear, without results—and I feel a delicacy in taking any steps at the present time. It is too much like abusing a man bitterly and at the same time asking him to loan you money.

I will, however, forward the proceedings to the headquarters of the army with the indorsement, that Congressional action is, in my opinion, necessary to save a large portion of the inhabitants of this State from ruin.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

OHIO POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Opening of the Canvass by the Opposing Candidates for Governor.

The campaign in Ohio was formally opened on the 5th inst., on which day Hon. Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke at Waverly, in Pike County, and Gen. R. B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, spoke at Lebanon. Judge Thurman's address closed as follows, which gives a just idea of the tone and import of his remarks:

Great as would be the evils of negro suffrage in Ohio, much as it would tend to bring into our State an every way undesirable population, yet the question whether we shall let negroes vote here is, of itself, insignificant compared with that greater question whether we shall surrender the whole South to negro rule, to ruin and to anarchy, and thereby not only destroy that fair section of the Republic, but bring upon the North also untold calamities. Apart from these considerations, the reasons for refusing the vote to negroes in our State is abundant and convincing, but when we regard the proposition, as we should regard it, as a part of a great scheme of national ruin, the objections become perfectly overwhelming.

Look at the causes of the present depression of business in the North, and especially in the Northwest, and do you not find prominent among them the impoverished and distracted condition of the South, once our best and most profitable market, and which, under good and constitutional government, would be so again? Shall this state of things be perpetuated, and we remain deprived of our best customers, that the inordinate ambition of party leaders, and the insatiate cupidity of public plunderers may be gratified?

Shall we continue to maintain freedmen's bureaus and reconstruction officials at a greater annual cost than the entire yearly expenditures of the Government under the administration of Andrew Jackson? Shall we continue to pay over $250,000,000 a year for the support of an army which never before in a time of peace cost us over $16,000,000, in order to disfranchise white men and enfranchise negroes? Shall we perpetuate war taxes, long after war has ceased, and pay heavy tribute upon all we eat, all we drink, all we own and all we earn, to support a horde of office-holders and agents, whose chief employment is to violate the Constitution and promote the schemes of Radical politicians? Shall we continue to employ all the powers of Government, and powers never delegated to it, nay, powers expressly denied it by the Constitution, and, in addition, take from the people all that an inexorable tax gatherer can safely lay his hands upon, not to foster, not to promote, not to build up the welfare and union of our country, but to yet further impoverish, yet further destroy, yet further distract and divide it?

These are the questions we have to answer, and upon the answer that shall be given to them depends the destiny of the republic. If this state of things is to continue, it the South is to remain not only impoverished, but almost in a state of starvation, if nearly the whole burden of taxation is thus to be thrown upon the North because the South has nothing to contribute, if, instead of reducing the expenses of the Government we are to go on multiplying them; if, instead of husbanding our resources we are to go on squandering them; if, instead of realizing income from our public lands we are to go on giving them away, how, let me ask, are the taxes to be paid—how is the public debt to escape repudiation? And if we continue to disregard the Constitution, if we continue the overthrow of civil government and the existence of military rule, if we prolong the disruption of the Union, and the solidify instead of dissipating sectional dislikes, how, let me ask, are civil liberty and the Republic to be preserved?

No, my friends, it is by no such malignant and destructive policy as this, that true peace and union are to be restored, and this country made, what it might and should become, the glory of mankind.

I appeal to you, then, to rally to the rescue before it is too late. Let not the fairest inheritance of liberty and prosperity that man ever enjoyed be wrested from you. Let not despair enter your souls, and make you believe that because much has been lost, nothing can be saved. All is not lost. There is yet hope for the future, if the people will shake off their lethargy, and, rising in their might, resolve to be once more prosperous and free.

GEN. HAYES' SPEECH.

Gen. Hayes, in his summing up, spoke as follows of the purpose and object of the Union party:

The Union party believes that the general welfare requires that measures should be adopted which will work great changes in the South. Our adversaries are accustomed to talk of the rebellion as an affair which began when the rebels attacked Fort Sumter, in 1861, and which ended when Lee surrendered to Grant, in 1865. It is true that the attempt by force of arms to destroy the United States began and ended during the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. But the causes, the principles, and the motives which produced the rebellion are of an older date than the generation which suffered from the fruit they bore, and their influence and power are likely to last long after that generation passes away. Ever since armed rebellion failed, a large party in the South have struggled to make participation in the rebellion honorable, and loyalty to the Union dishonorable. The lost cause with them is the honored cause. In society, in business, in politics, devotion to treason is the test to merit, the passport to preferment. They wish to return to the old state of things—an oligarchy of race, and the sovereignty of States.

To defeat this purpose, to secure the rights of man, and to perpetuate the National Union, are the objects of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. That plan has the hearty support of the great Generals (so far as their opinions are known)—of Grant, of Thomas, of Sheridan, of Rosecrans, of Howard—who led the armies of the Union which conquered the rebellion. The statesmen most trusted by Mr. Lincoln and by the loyal people of the country during the war also support it. The Supreme Court of the United States, upon formal application and solemn argument, refuse to interfere with its execution. The loyal Press of the country, which did so much in the time of need to uphold the patriot cause, without exception, are in favor of the plan.

In the South, as we have seen, the lessons of the war, and the events occurring since the war, have made converts of thousands of the bravest and of the ablest of those who opposed the national cause. Gen. Longstreet, a soldier second to no living corps-commander of the rebel army, calls it "a peace offering," and advises the South in good faith to organize under it. Unrepentant rebels and unconverted Peace Democrats oppose it, just as they opposed the measures which destroyed slavery and saved the nation.

Opposition to whatever the nation approves seems to be the policy of the representative men of the Peace Democracy. Defeat and failure comprise their whole political history. In laboring to overthrow reconstruction they are probably destined to further defeat and further failure. I know not how it may be in other States, but it I am not greatly mistaken as to the mind of the loyal people of Ohio, they mean to trust power in the hands of no man who, during the awful struggle for the nation's life, proved unfaithful to the cause of liberty and of Union. They will continue to exclude from the administration of the Government those who prominently opposed the war, until every question arising out of the rebellion, relating to the integrity of the nation, and to human rights, shall have been firmly settled on the basis of impartial justice.

They mean that the State of Ohio, in this great progress, "whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuits for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life," shall tread no step backward.

Penetrated and sustained by a conviction that in this contest the Union Party of Ohio is doing battle for the right, I enter upon my part of the labors of the canvass with undoubting confidence that the goodness of the cause will make up for the weakness of its advocates, and command in the result that triumphant success which I believe it deserves.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Address by Gov. Worth to the People—He Urges Them to Register and Vote for a Convention.

Executive Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1867.

To the People of North Carolina:

Under recent acts of Congress, called reconstruction acts, popular elections are shortly to be held in this State. At these elections no person is to be allowed to vote unless he shall furnish evidence of his right to vote from registrars appointed in pursuance of said acts. All male citizens, white and colored, who have resided in the State one year previous to the day of election, (with certain exceptions,) will be entitled to vote, upon producing the certificate of the registrars. It is expected that instructions will be issued, at an early day, from Major-Gen. Sickles, who has been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of these acts in North and South Carolina, explaining to the registrars their duties, and giving his construction of the acts as to the persons entitled to register, and those to whom this right is denied; and these instructions it will be the duty of the registrars to obey.

As I understand these acts, no person is to be allowed to register or vote who, at any time before the war, had held any office under the United States, or any State office, "created by law for the administration of the general law of the State or for the administration of justice," and "afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." I presume, in the expected instructions from Gen. Sickles to the Registrars, he will give a construction to these, as well as any other provisions of the acts touching the right of registration, which may seem to him susceptible of variant interpretation. It is believed that nearly all the colored voters above 21 years old, and who have resided a year in the State, will be entitled, under these acts, to register, and they will register and vote. There is no means of making an estimate approximating certainty as to the number of white mail residents, above the age of 21 years, who will not be allowed to vote. At the last census—1860—the total white mail population was 313,670, and the total male colored population was 191,349; and at the excited election for Governor in 1850 112,586 votes were cast.

The effect of this legislation by the conquering power of the nation makes the negro in the excluded States, as to civil and political rights, the equal of the most favored class of the whites, and the political superior of most of those who held office in the State before the war. Whatever may be the final settlement of the two races, or the superiority of the one over the other, it is certain that for a long time to come, unless humanity is to be shocked by the expulsion or annihilation of one race or the other, this State is to be inhabited by both races; and it is the manifest interest of both races to live together in peace and friendship, each acting kindly and justly toward the other. Every good man who is a wise statesman will use all his influence to avoid everything tending to antagonize the races. If one class consolidate to gain political ascendancy, or effect any other object deemed specially beneficial to such class, it will certainly lead to counter combination, and hostility between the classes, injurious to both and likely to end in ruin to the one or the other. I have not heard of, and have no idea that there exists, among the white population, any combination, public or private, to consolidate the white vote to the prejudice of the blacks; nor have I the slightest suspicion that any such combination is contemplated.

After the Registrars shall have decided who are to have the privilege of voting, the persons so registered will be called upon to vote for or against the call of a State Convention, and for members of such Convention. These acts provide that, in case a majority of the voters shall vote for a Convention and elect members, and if such Convention adopt a Constitution which shall be ratified "by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification;" and "when Congress shall have approved the same; and when the State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14;" and when three-fourths of the States shall have ratified said 14th article, then "the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law."

The sole object of this address is to urge on every citizen of North Carolina to register, who may be entitled to register, and I have gone into this recital of some of the provisions of the acts of Congress, to enable you to understand the reasons which induce me so to address you. If you do not register, then you will not be allowed to vote for or against the call of a Convention, which is expected to make the alterations in your Constitution contemplated by these acts of Congress, and such other alterations as the delegates may deem proper. If you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for any delegate to the Convention. When the Convention shall have proposed a new Constitution, if you shall not have registered, you will not be allowed to vote on the ratification or rejection of the proposed Constitution, however much you may admire or abhor it. And if you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature who are to ratify or reject the proposed 14th article, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I have no hesitation in urging upon every citizen, who is allowed the privilege of voting under these laws, to register, so as to vote, if he choose, on these questions. No citizen allowed to reegister and vote, who fails to vote, will have any right to complain if those, who do register and vote, should adopt a Constitution which should be ever so oppressive and proscriptive. Whatever Constitution may be adopted will no doubt contain a provision making it difficult to amend it. Hence every citizen, allowed to do so, should do what he can to make the new Government as good as possible.

Let me ask each of you, who is allowed to vote and register, are you willing to surrender all share in making the Constitution and laws under which you are to live? Are you willing to surrender all share in electing the officers to whom shall be confided the making and the executing of the laws, including the levying and collecting taxes?

Whether you regard those laws as constitutional or unconstitutional, wise or unwise, you ought to register and put yourselves in condition to vote, and maintain as long as possible the right of the people to form the Government and make the laws under which they are to live. If you cannot have such a Government as you desire, make it as good as you can.

A neglect or refusal to register I regard as a voluntary surrender of the right to take part in governmental affairs; and I therefore most earnestly entreat every citizen not to despair of popular government, but to register and vote, and try to maintain a government, which will give to him, and his posterity, as much of security as possible.

JONATHAN WORTH.

The North Carolina Legislature—Gen. Sickles' Order.

Gen. Sickles' order postponing the meeting of the North Carolina Legislature was as follows:

Charleston, Aug. 1, 1867.

Special Order No. 114.—The session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, appointed to be held at Raleigh on the third Monday in August next, is hereby postponed until further orders. The commanding officer of the post at Raleigh will transmit to the Governor of North Carolina a copy of this order, with the request that the same be communicated to the presiding officer and members of the Senate and House of Commons.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. Clous, A. D. C.

In commenting upon this action the Raleigh *Progress* of the 7th inst. says:

Apart from the fact that military agents rarely content themselves with the legitimate exercise of their powers, there were considerations which we felt confident would induce Gen. Sickles to interpose to prevent the assembling of the Legislature. The financial circumstances of the masses; the fact that very little legislation of importance could be consummated at this time, under the restrictions established by Congress; and the great economy to the public pocket—perhaps three thousand dollars per day, outside of any useless appropriations—are some of the potent motives which evidently influenced the commandant of district No. 2. That the people will hail Gen. Sickles' course with satisfaction, there is very little reason to doubt. Some may and will object to it as an arbitrary and unnecessary step, as there is no pretence made that political causes influence his decision. It is not in evidence, either by supposition or in fact, that any act would have been done to retard reconstruction. While these things are true, it may be doubted whether any important advantage would have been derived from the convocation. On the other hand, it is certain the revenues of the State will not be exhausted by the failure of the General Assembly to convene, and even the opportunity for partisan irritation will be avoided. We believe that the papers and persons most tolerant toward the adjourned session expected nothing more would be done than the making of a penitentiary and the issuance of an address to the people on the present aspect of public affairs. It these were the only subjects, or kindred to those to be attained, they may be dispensed with for a season, and in this view we regard Special Order No. 114 in a submissive and non-protesting spirit.

The President and Secretary Stanton—Gen. Sheridan.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, in referring to the relations of President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, says:

"Since the fight has become an open one, the fact may be stated that a few weeks previous to the adjournment last spring of Congress, facts came to the knowledge of the War Department and Gen. Grant's office, that convinced Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant that difficulties of a most serious character would surely follow an adjournment to December. The earnest importunities of these officers alone induced Senators to hold the power of meeting in their own hands. From that time the President has waged a bitter war on Mr. Stanton, who had thwarted his deep schemes from the first hour of this trouble to the present. Gen. Grant has been in full accord with Mr. Stanton, and their consultations have been constant. They had a long interview last night.

The present action of the President is openly proclaimed by his supporters to be but the inauguration of a policy which will remove all the official obstacles in his way. The attack through the Press and through the counsel for the defence in the Surratt case upon Mr. Stanton and Judge Holt is part of the same attack, and by the same measures it is hoped to force Judge Holt out of his position. There is also the best authority for saying that the Administration is acting in accordance with the expressed wishes of the rebels at Annapolis. Delegates to the rebel Convention there are contemplating the removal of Vice-Admiral Porter, because he has rendered himself obnoxious by his Radical views.

As to Gen. Sheridan, the President has broken down for the time being, under the influence of Gen. Grant, and appeals from his own friends, who contend that the responses from the country show plainly the great danger of his removal only serving to make Gen. Sheridan more prominent for the Presidency. These urged a transfer of the point of attack to Mr. Stanton, and no movement on Gen. Sheridan is now looked for till Mr. Stanton's case is disposed of."

The Discharge of Colored Voters in Tennessee—Action of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Gen. Carlin, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made public the following letter:

Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Assistant Commissioner's Office,
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1867.

John Lawrence, Esq.:

Sir: You are hereby appointed special agent of this Bureau to take charge of the colored laborers thrown out of employment in Middle Tennessee. You will endeavor to find employment for them, and if necessary, advertise by telegraph and in the papers, North and South, that laborers can be supplied by you. If necessary to ship any beyond the State to prevent them from becoming a charge on the Government, lists will be prepared with the view of getting transportation from Washington. You can take possession of the Contraband Barracks, if necessary, and establish a depot there for all who have no homes. The colored people, and colored relief associations, as well as good citizens, can do something to alleviate the hardships that must result from this wholesale proscription. Relying implicitly on your judgment and good will, I leave all details to you.

Your obedient servant, W. P. CARLIN,
Brevet Major-General, Assistant Commissioner.

The following letter from the agent for Davidson County is published in the Nashville *Press & Times*:

Bureau R. F. and A. L., Office General Claim Agent, State of Tennessee.
Nashville, Aug. 5, 1867.

Owing to the great number of colored laborers now being thrown out of employment in this city and county, and in order to counteract the sufferings which this movement is creating, it is earnestly desired that all persons in need of colored help of any kind, will forward to this office at once their orders for the same. Our colored citizens should energetically exert themselves to alleviate the general suffering of their fellows; and by unusual charity, industry and forbearance, render futile this unwarranted attack upon an unoffending race. In case this want of employment should continue, it may be necessary for many of them to go beyond the limits of the State to more enticing fields of labor, in which case they will be aided by the Bureau.

J. B. COON, Agent Davidson County.

The Coal Miners' Strike at La Salle, Ill.—The Losses to Both Parties.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* speaks as follows of the result of the strike which has continued for nearly five months among the coal miners at La Salle, Ill.:

The results of the strike have been disastrous to the miners, the companies, and the property of La Salle. Over four hundred men, English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch, and a few Germans, were thrown out of work. Many of these men have found employment in the outcrop mines, at prices far below what they could have obtained from their old employers. Many have worked on the streets for a dollar a day, or at harvesting for two or three dollars. Many of the older miners, unable to endure the heat of the sun, have done nothing. They have received credit from the shopkeepers until they are reduced to extremities. They have received assistance from the Unions in Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and from many places in Illinois. This the miners acknowledge; but the extent of this assistance cannot be obtained from them. The men working in the outcrop mines are taxed by the Union $1 50 weekly to aid their unemployed brethern. It is stated that the miners at Du Quoin, when appealed to for support, declined to give it, on the ground that they were furnishing coal to the railroads at a price per ton equal to that which the La Salle Unionists were asking for the mere mining. It is also stated that the Miners' Lodge at Peru has done nothing for the strikers at La Salle. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, and the Chicago and Illinois Company, have allowed their houses to be occupied free of rent. But the miners are getting poorer and poorer. The families of many are becoming exceedingly distressed. It is a low estimate that the loss to the miners themselves has been $60,000. But there were many men, perhaps 200, who were employed in connection with the mines, as tracklayers, carpenters, &c., &c., who had no sympathy with the strikers, who have given them no assistance and no encouragement, and are willing to go to work to-day, if it were possible. They have been thrown out of employment through no fault of their own, and many of them have suffered greatly. Their loss is not less than $25,000.

The loss to the proprietors cannot be easily or certainly arrived at. The Illinois Valley Company, working a new shaft, would not have taken out much coal, and has not lost over $16,000. But for the strike it would have been in a position where it could have taken out large quantities when the busy season of July and August began. The Chicago Coal Company's loss is estimated at $20,000. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company would have put 30,000 tons in its yards at Chicago, and has probably lost about $40,000. Had the strike occurred during the Winter months these figures would not give a tithe to the loss. The industrial resources of La Salle has been seriously impaired. The Peru Glass Works have been compelled to stop. The local demand for coal is mainly met by outcrop miners, of which there are several on both sides of the river. It is estimated that they can produce 10,000 tons of coal a year, principally from the third vein. When the shaft mines are in operation these are sparingly worked. There are now employed in all of them about 100 miners, who pay a royalty to the owners of the ground.

Thr coal mined by these companies has supplied the Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Cetural, and Rock Island Roads. It has gone to Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Northwestern Illinois and Chicago. Therefore, the shutting up of the La Salle mines has been everywhere a source of the greatest inconvenience. Railroads and private parties have been driven to other and dearer markets.

Thus far there has been no riotous conduct on the part of the miners. They have occasionally hung an obnoxious engineer in effigy, but they have held a prayer meeting soon afterward. Now, however, the proprietors are about to begin operations, and it is possible that they may resort to violent operations. In case any violence should be attempted, it is believed that it will be promptly met and put down.

The Reduction of Work at the Springfield Armory.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 8.

Between 350 and 400 men have now been discharged from the armory, leaving the whole number still employed 800 or 850. The first order from Washington for the Allin altered breech-loaders directed the commandant to make 25,000 for trial. These were completed, and the reports from the army where the guns had been used being favorable, a second order for 25,000 was given, with instructions to push the daily production up to 500 a day. The instructions were complied with as soon as possible, and about 37,000 arms of this model had been completed, when the order, recently promulgated, came to reduce the production to 200 per day. This will be done at once, and it will consequently take about three months to complete the 50,000 guns. This number will equip our present standing army, and it is supposed that the Government, acceding to the stress of unsuccessful inventors and breech-loader proprietors in high places, will here cease its alterations on the Allin plan, at least for the present, and until a more thorough and complete trial in the army shall have made its superiority unquestionable. Three months hence, when the order for 50,000 breech-loaders is filled, the force of employes at the armory, according to present indications, will be reduced to 300 or 400 men, who will devote their time to repairs on guns and sabres, large numbers of which are now on hand. This was about the force employed just before the war. If a new and different model of breech-loader should be adopted, or there should be a war flurry, the force will be enlarged again as circumstances demand; but the numbers indicated must be accepted as the usual peace quota.

Return of Galt's Sappho to its First Owner.

In January, 1861, "Galt's Sappho," the beautiful work of the Virginia sculptor, Alexander Galt, who died in Richmond during the war, was shipped from the banks of the Arno to Mr. Grigsby, of Charlotte, Va., and was confiscated in New-York, and sold by the United States Marshal to J. Nelson Tappan, Esq., of that City; but a few weeks ago Mr. Grigsby, learning of the disposition that had been made of the Sappho, went to New-York and offered to repurchase the work. When a full knowledge of the case had been announced to Mr. Tappan, he at once refused all overtures of purchase, but generously restored it to its owner, notwithstanding his legal right to it. Mrs. Tappan also improved the unexpected opportunity to forward to the artist's mother a very beautiful memento of her gifted son's residence in Italy. Such disinterested acts as these deserve honorable mention, especially as they help on the work of reunion, and tend to create an improved feeling of friendliness between the people of the North and the South. Galt's work, it is said, bears unmistakable evidence of the master, and represents a beautiful woman of high poetic and nervous characteristics in the maturity of all her powers.—*Baltimore Sun, Aug. 8.*

Frauds on the Revenue—New System for Collecting the Tax on Liquors.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 8.

We learn that the Treasury Department will soon mature an improved system for the collection of the tax on distilled liquors—whisky, &c.,—which it is hoped will be efficient for the object. The Metropolitan Revenue Commission have probably checked the current frauds by which the tax is evaded. That this is the case is said to be proved by an advance in the price of the taxed article. But it can hardly be expected that the Commission can prevent frauds both on the part of the distillers and the revenue officers. That combination of fraud is too potent for the law. Besides, the tax is so enormously high that it offers a vast premium upon evasions. It is unwise on the part of a Government to tempt cupidity and reward perjury, especially of its own officers. The distillers cannot be expected to be more honest then the trusted agents of the Government.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Boston *Commonwealth* tells the following: "The railroad conductor with a flower in his mouth is well known to travelers on a certain line into Boston. Summer and Winter one always sees a flower between his teeth, as if it grew there. It is said that many years ago the lady he was to marry died; that soon after he received a communication from her spirit that as long as he kept a flower in his mouth she should be hovering near him, and that, with a constancy and fidelity almost unparalleled, for nearly twenty years he had adhered to this poetical custom."

A Texas 'paper says there are now several thousand beeves in Williamson County in that State, full, fat and fine, and that the same may be said of almost every county. It says that perhaps a million fat beeves could be removed from the State without endangering the supply for home use, and to the great benefit of the range, which is beginning to be overstocked in many counties. The increase exceeds the consumption everywhere.

A brewer in Detroit on the 3d inst. fell into a vat containing about 35 barrels of boiling beer. His cries attracted the attention of his fellow-workmen, who, although they could not see him on account of the steam, soon drew him out. He was terribly scalded, and his recovery is considered very doubtful.

As Thomas Higgins, one of the guards at the State Prison in Sing Sing, was carelessly handling his musket on the 5th inst., the gun accidentally went off, and the ball passed through one leg and entered the other.

Eighty-one counties in Indiana report the dog tax for 1866 at $154,000. The fund is used in paying for sheep killed by dogs, the surplus going to the school fund.

In Adair County, Mo., there is not a community which will permit a dram-shop to be kept in its midst.

Henry Lyzach, fifteen years of age, a clerk in a drug-store at St. Louis, committed suicide on the 4th inst. by taking poison.

A terrific hurricane passed through Linn County, Iowa, on the 31st ult., doing great damage to the crops and buildings.

SUICIDE IN THAMES-STREET.

A Dealer in Birds and Dogs Cuts His Throat—He Lies Dead Among Them for Hours.

For several years past a man named Lawrence Dalton has resided with his wife in the basement rooms of the premises No. 18 Thames-street, where he has been engaged in business as a dealer in fancy birds and dogs of the purest breeds. Although known to be a man of considerable wealth, he resided as well as carried on his business in this basement, using the front room as his storehouse and salesroom, and the rear room, which was the only remaining apartment, was used for family purposes. The street itself is one of the most crowded and least inviting in the City, and the house is a tenement building in no way superior to its class; and in its two most inferior rooms Dalton lived with his wife, carrying on a thriving trade, constantly increasing his riches, but never bettering his surroundings. Aside, however, from the fact that he was considered penurious, there was nothing to be found to his prejudice; he was attentive to business, kindly in his deportment to his wife and neighbors, and never a drinking man.

A week ago the wife died quite suddenly, and the event seems to have worked a radical change in Dalton. He grew moody and irritable, and to the great astonishment of his neighbors took to drinking to excess, which soon told upon a constitution unused to stimulants. Several friends remonstrated with him upon his course, but he replied that he must drink to drown his troubles, and continued to grow worse. On Wednesday afternoon, however, it was remarked that he was entirely sober and it was hoped the paroxysm was over, and he would settle down into his old time habits again. On yesterday morning it was remarked that he did not open his place, but it was supposed that he had gone away on some business and the circumstance, although remarked, did not lead immediately to any investigation. Later in the day the place continuing closed and the animals beginning to be heard as if clamoring for attention, the neighbors began making inquiries as to what had become of him. He was a very methodical man in all his habits, and it had been his custom for years every day to go to a bank in the vicinity where he kept his deposits, and, on inquiry, finding he had not been there suspicion was awakened that something was wrong. About 6 o'clock in the evening the uproar in the closed room had become so great that it had attracted a considerable crowd upon the street in front of the house. The dogs were howling and barking, the parrots squalling, and the other birds, each in their peculiar way adding to the din. At this time the police were notified, and Roundsman Mullen, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, dispatched to the scene. On his arrival, the officer at once broke open the street door and entered the room. The atmosphere was intolerably close and hot, the odor almost suffocating, and the dogs and birds breaking out into a chorus of redoubled vigor upon his appearance; the officer for a moment was scarcely conscious.

After a moment, however, he saw before him, stretched out upon the floor, the feet under a stove, and the head under a table, the dead body of Dalton. The throat was cut from ear to ear, every vein and artery severed, and beside him lay the bloody razor, which he had used with such force that death must have been instantaneous. The body was dressed in the usual clothing worn by the deceased, and was stiff and rigid, showing that he had not gone to bed on Wednesday night, and that he had been dead for hours. The condition of the birds and dogs, however, attested this latter fact still more strongly than the body; they were all evidently suffering intensely for food and water. Shortly after the discovery was made, one of the dogs, a black and tan terrier of not more than five pounds' weight, which in common with its fellows was tied up to the wall, managed to get loose, and before it was noticed it had buried its head in the yawning chasm in the dead man's throat, and had began to feast upon the flesh. It was instantly discovered, however, and taken away by the officers, and ultimately removed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

Officers Hays and McDonnell, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were placed in charge of the premises, and everything left as it was found, to await the arrival of the Coroner, except that water and food were supplied to the birds and dogs. Dalton was a man about 45 years of age, was an American by birth, and is said to have two brothers residing on Staten Island; but further than this nothing appears to be known of him, even by those among whom he has lived for years. An inquest will be held to-day.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday, Mr. Nicholson presiding.

The resignation of Dr. M. Gonzales Echeverria, as Physician-in-Chief to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, on account of the press of his professional duties in private practice, was received and accepted, and a resolution complimentary to him was adopted.

A resolution placing the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals in charge of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital was adopted.

The cash receipts from July 26 to Aug 8 were reported at $32,277 77. Of this $29,771 48 was the insurance for the total amount of the loss occasioned by the burning of the storehouse on Blackwell's Island, in April last, paid by the following companies:

Fulton Fire Insurance Company	$6,946 68
Lorillard Fire Insurance Company	6,946 67
Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company	5,292 71
Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	5,292 71
Greenwich Fire Insurance Company	5,292 71

The Board adjourned to Aug. 22.

Lightning Rods on Ice-Houses.

Considerable interest has been recently attracted to the subject of lightning-rods in their relation to insurance, owing to the late destruction by lightning of an ice-house at Poughkeepsie; the second instance of the kind at the same place within a few years.

There is no doubt that ice-houses, like barns, are especially liable to injury from lightning. First, because of the vapor arising from them, which serves as a line of conducting matter directly to the building, and also because their exceptionably inflammable character exposes them to ignition from the least spark.

Some companies have refused all risks on ice-houses from these considerations; but it appears that a number of the larger of these buildings in this vicinity, have had lightning-rods upon them for twelve or fifteen years, and, with possibly one exception, have been perfectly protected thereby.

It is further noticeable that the exception was in the case of an *insulated* lightning rod, or at all events a rod different in construction from the other rods, which proved efficacious, they having been erected without insulation.

It is asserted with great apparent force, that lightning rods properly constructed and applied have invariably afforded complete protection.

If this can be established, it is worth while for the Board of Underwriters to adopt a rule demanding that "good and sufficient" lightning rods shall be placed upon all buildings on which risks are taken. Then if a rod be erected similar in its construction to another rod which has proved useless, the rule will have been clearly violated, and loss from destruction by lightning in that case could not fall upon the insurers.

The matter seems important enough to justify inquiry and consideration by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 79 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Mother can Rely upon Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Although Phalon, of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" renown, is not a pugilist, you will see at once, on entering his crowded establishment, that he has made a grand *counter-hit.*

Why is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" like a cry of fire? Because it brings out *mob* (Mose.)

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated

Meriden Britannia Company, & Rogers, Smith & Co.
GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,
No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal for this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medal at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

Broadbent.—In Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, July 9, at the residence of her father, Rev. John McCron, D. D., Mrs. Dr. William Broadbent, of a son.

MARRIED.

Loud—Sherman.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William S. Langford, Henry W. Loud to Louisa S., only daughter of Benj. P. Sherman, Esq.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

Terhune—Terhune.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas A. Sewall, D. D., James A. Terhune, of New-York, to Emma, daughter of the late Abraham Terhune, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Blague.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Giles Blague, aged 79 years.

Froeligh.—At Harrington, Bergen County, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, Charley H., only child of John and Annie Froeligh, aged 7 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the Closter Depot N. R. Rd. of N. J. to meet the 9½ o'clock train from Jersey City.

Flaglor.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, of cholera infantum, Gilbert Washington, infant son of Gilbert W. and Harriet Flaglor, aged 5 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 7th-av.

☞ California papers please copy.

Harding.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, Richard H. Harding, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 32 5th-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Meyen.—At Lossburgh, West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, Virginie B. J., youngest daughter of Charles and Louisa Meyen, aged 2 years and 1½ months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her grandfather, H. von Drehle, Weehawken, N. J.

McCoy.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, Martha McCoy, widow of Garvin McCoy, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, D. H. McCoy, on Scotland-st., Orange, at 1 P. M. this day, (Friday,) Aug. 9. The 11:30 train from foot of Barclay-st. will arrive in time.

Taylor.—At Galveston, Texas, on Monday, Aug. 5, of yellow fever, Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Taylor, Surgeon United States Army, and Medical Director of the District of Texas, aged 36 years.

Whitfield.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Freddie, infant son of James M. and Annie E. Whitfield.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 215 Lexington-av.

OFFICIAL—[No. 169.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Aug. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be John O'Dewy, was found at Pier No. 20 North River, aged about thirty-three years, stout built, brown hair, full face, moustache and goatee, breast and right arm marked with India ink. Dressed as follows: No hat, black sack coat, dark vest, dark pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: $1 25, one key, necktie and lead pencils. Body sent to the Morgue. Been in the water about one week.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUSFORD LIGHTHILL,

NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,

(Between 21st and 22d sts.,)

Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

CALOMEL COMPLETELY SUPERSEDED.

In driving out one disease with mercury you substitute another. When a man is saturated with calomel or blue pill his health is ruined. Who can wonder then at the boundless popularity of Radway's Regulating Pills, which produce all the good results of the corrosive mineral, and entail none of its frightful consequences.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Library and Branch Office will close on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, to reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2.

Any member can take extra books, to the number of five, on the payment of twenty cents for each book, the same to be returned by Sept. 2.

The Reading-room will be closed during the last week of August.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer CIMBRIA, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of August, at 10:30 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest, per steamer ST. LAURENT, will close at this office on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:35 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair cutting, studio No. 95 Duane-st. Hair dye 50 cents; black, brown; best and cheapest in use. Sold by all druggists.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 8, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111⅛	111½	Aug. 7.30........	108	108¼
Coupon, 1881.....	112	112⅜	June 7.30........	107⅜	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	110[illegible]	110¼	July, 7.30	107⅜	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅞	114	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅛	119½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅛	110⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅜	111	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅞
5-20 " new, '65.	108⅜	108⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅞	117⅜
5-20 " new, 67.	108⅜	108⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	116⅜
10-40 Reg......	99	99¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	103	103¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅜
Gold.............	140⅛	140⅜	Bounty Loan....	106	106½

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP,

MARINE AND FIRE,
CONTINENTAL,
WASHINGTON,
AMERICAN,
GREAT WESTERN,
ATLANTIC and
COMMERCIAL,

Wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, July 25, 1867.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.

In testimony whereof, I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.

W. W. BROWN, Cashier.

[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

W. W. BROWN, Cashier.

Dated JULY 25, 1867.

This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, the notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. T. DAY, President.

V. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 15th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 8 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage Bonds of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE AT 90, BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,

AT FULL MARKET RATES.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 8, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 38 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 45 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 45 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867	308,179
LIABILITIES	2,072

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of City, County and State tax on its shares for the stockholders for the present year.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue.

Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway.

Have a very complete assortment of

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS

AND

IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALSO,

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 14th-st., east side.

PINE-APPLE DRESSES, FEATHER FANS, SEERSUCKER, CRAPES, AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, and hundreds of other articles, to many persons REAL CURIOSITIES, now on exhibition, and also for sale, at

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

up stairs, No. 858 Broadway. Many of the goods will be sold at less than cost.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.

3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.

5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.

2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.

3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.

4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LECTURES.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE ON LONDON tavern life, by Rev. RICHARD POVEY, at the lecture-room of church corner Market and Henry sts., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On leased ground, a cheap stable on 20th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes, from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from

JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,

and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, *and money advanced to parties desiring to build.* For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

NORWOOD.

A stylish country house, suitable for a large family, with gardener's house, icehouse, stable and fruit, in complete order, and eight acres of land, for sale at Norwood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, twenty-one miles from New-York; school and churches convenient. Price $15,000, two-thirds on mortgage.

J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Swift, situated on the street opposite the mansion of Samuel Williston, Esq., and adjoining that of E. H. Sawyer, Esq., a convenient distance from three churches and the Williston Seminary. It is built of the best material and in fine style; is in perfect order, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, and has all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class residence. It offers a rare opportunity to a family of ten or twelve persons desiring a beautiful country residence in the vicinity of a justly celebrated institution of learning, and in a neighborhood of wealth and refinement. Apply to S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.

Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.

C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT IRVINGTON on the Hudson River, a very desirable residence, completely furnished, with about 4 acres of land, near depot. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM ON THE line of New-York and Erie Railroad, midway between Goshen and Middletown, near New-Hampton Station. Address Postmaster at same place.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook, Millstone, Rahway, Metuchin, Plainfield, and other localities, all sizes, all prices. Before purchasing, call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STORE TO LET,

NO. 28 PARK-PLACE,

Extending through to Murray st.; 29 by 151 feet; the first floor, basement and cellar can be divided into two commodious stores. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway; or of Messrs. KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN DOVER, N. J.—During temporary absence of owners for eight months or a year. The house is in a good neighborhood, within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, is in thorough repair, newly painted and papered; contains ten rooms, with a good cellar and attic; soft spring water brought into the house. Rent reasonable to careful tenant. Apply at Presbyterian Rooms, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York City; or by letter to CHAS. M. WHITTELSEY, Dover, N. J.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, FROM 15TH inst., a furnished house, stable, 4 acres of land, cow and poultry, hay in stable, garden full of vegetables, potatoes and corn, fruit of all kinds, pasture, ¾ mile from landing; also a furnished cottage, with two lots and stable, near the landing, for the balance of the year; both very reasonable. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 103 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH GOOD LEASE, A HANDSOME store and basement, in good order, gas and water; also a second floor, suitable for dwelling or business purposes, in complete order, in the same house, on one of the best business locations in the City for any respectable business; near Union-square; possession immediately. At No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 323 WASHINGTON-ST., suitable for general business or storage; immediate possession. Apply to H. G. BROWN & CO., No. 164 Broadway.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms in a private family at No. 67 Mercer-st., near Washington-st.; about three minutes' walk from the Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

OFFICE TO LET ON FIRST FLOOR at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 103 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN ADULT FAMILY OF FOUR, part of a house with a private family, with conveniences to keep house; must be in good location. Address, with full particulars, R. J. B., Box No. 4,968 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK City, for a family of six persons (rent moderate) from October next; if not in New-York, must be within one hour from City Hall. Address, with particulars, D. W. J., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BEtween 20th and 40th sts., and 2d and 4th avs. Address WHITE, No. 80 1st-st.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, on second and third floors, No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURnished rooms can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st., on second and third floors; reference exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH PERmanent board from date; private family preferred; two rooms required. Address, stating price, (must be moderate) location, &c., Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for two ladies. Address P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from City, with plenty of shade, lawn, stabling, &c., would let a suite of rooms, or part of a cottage, with board; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or apply to Mr. EATON, No. 953 Broadway.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at the Croft House in the Highlands of Putnam, near West Point. Terms moderate. Address S. A. EASTON, Garrison's. City references: Dr. Vermilyea, No. 1,303 Broadway; and Louis Phillips, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 437 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD

MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINE.

SOMETHING NEW.

These Machines *insure great saving of labor, Perfect Cleanliness, Certainty of Good Bread, and are Cheap.* From first to last, the hands do not touch the flour or other ingredients. The perspiration and other impurities of the hands and arms need no longer constitute an ingredient of the bread. By simply turning a crank, (which a child can do,) the dough is thoroughly mixed and kneaded in from 5 to 7 minutes. For sale by the New-York Bread Machine Company, No. 765 Broadway, New-York.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

Choice St. Louis, Southern Indiana and Illinois Flour for sale at lowest market rates. Shippers, bakers and others are invited to call.

FOSTER, COPELAND & CO., No. 39 Water-st.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE J. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business. By order of the President.

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY.—SAMUEL OWEN, COUNSELor, &c., author of "Owen's Treatise of the Law and Practice of Bankruptcy," can be consulted on bankrupt cases at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st.

GREGGS' EXCELSIOR BRICK PRESS.—The patent right for the State of Tennessee, with one of Greggs' machines for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 2.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH—CODE OF SANITARY ORDINANCES, 1867, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1867, it was

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections one, three, four, five, seven, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-three, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-five, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and three, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, and one hundred and sixty-five, be respectively amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That the term "District," and "said District," and "this District," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York;" that the word "Board," "this Board," and "said Board," shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Board of Health;" that the words "person," "owner," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "manager," "Board," and "officer," shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both jointly and severally, each and all owners, part owners, tenants, lessees, occupants, managers, contractors, parties in interest, persons, officers, boards and corporations, who may sustain the relations, or may be in like position of any one or more thereof referred to in any ordinance or regulation; that every order, ordinance, or regulation declared applicable to the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, so far as the subject matter thereof is applicable (save as to interments,) and so far as this Board has authority to make the same, be held to include and apply to the built-up portions of every city and village within said District; that every word or phrase anywhere herein defined shall be held to include the same sense wherever used; that the word "regulations" shall be held to include "special regulations," (which latter will be from time to time issued, and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth;) that the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this Board, issued according to its by-laws, rules and regulations; and that every "report" herein required shall be held to be a report in writing, signed by the person (and indicating his official position) who makes the same; that the word "light," or "lighted," shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and that all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meanings, as well as those herein especially given.

SEC. 3. That no doctor, druggist or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretence; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such or other drug, medicine, decoction, drink or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

SEC. 4. That no poisonous medicine, decoction or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 5. That no person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale, any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State applicable in any part of this District.

SEC. 7. That the Inspectors of this Board, and its proper officers and agents, shall make the inspections and examinations required by law; that the Board of Police do execute and cause to be executed all the orders of this Board, unless the contrary shall be specially ordered, including these orders and the other several orders already and those hereafter to be made; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct said inspection, examination or execution.

SEC. 15. That every clerk, officer and person within said District, required by the one hundred and fifty-second (152) chapter of the Laws of 1847, or by the three hundred and eightieth (380) chapter of the Laws of 1864, to make or preserve any entry, registry, record, or certificate, as to births, deaths or marriages, shall send, or cause to be sent, to this Board within five days after the knowledge of said birth, death or marriage, a full and true statement in writing, containing all the particulars in respect thereto (so far as reasonably ascertainable,) which, in any other section hereof, are required to be stated by any person relative to any birth, death or marriage.

SEC. 16. That every person therein referred to shall perform the acts required in the following provisions of the section 13 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, to wit:

"It shall be the duty of the next of kin of any person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person at his or her death, and of the person occupying or living in any house or premises in or on which any person may die, and of the parents of any child born in said District, (and if there be no parent alive that has made such report, then of the next of kin of such child born,) and of every person present at such birth, within five days after such birth or death, to report to said Board in writing, so far as known, the date, ward and street number of said birth, and the sex and color of such child born, and the names of the parents, and the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person, and the ward and street, and place of such person's death and last residence."

SEC. 17. At least two hours before the holding of any inquest, within the Counties of New-York or Kings, upon a dead body, the Coroner who has been notified of any death, or who may propose or intend to hold such inquest, shall transmit and cause to be delivered to the Sanitary Superintendent a written notice containing the following facts, so far as known or reported to any such Coroner.

1. The fact of any such call for the holding of an inquest, and by whom made, and when and from whom received by the Coroner.

2. The place (giving the street and street number, and if there be none, then other particulars) where the body is.

3. What is reported to be the cause of the death.

4. When and where the death took place, and where the body has since been.

5. When and where he proposes to hold the inquest, giving the street, the street number, and the hour.

6. What physician, or physicians, or other professional person last attended such deceased person, or attended such person within forty-eight hours of such decease.

And all such returns, reports and notices in and for the County of Kings, shall be made or given to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn.

At any time after the commencement of any inquest, the Coroner holding, or who should hold, or who held such inquest, shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a written request so to do from the Sanitary Superintendent, or in Brooklyn the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, answer in writing such of the following or such other questions as may be propounded to him by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Report of Coroner (here insert Coroner's name) upon the body of (here fill in name or description of deceased,) on the (here fill in the year, month and day,) at (here mention street, number and city.)

1. What was the age, sex, and last occupation, residence and nativity of such deceased person?

2. At what house or place, and in or near what street or avenue, at what number therein, did such deceased person die?

3. If such person died of any poison, when and where was the same administered, and what was the kind of poison?

4. If such person died of violence, when and where was the same committed, and upon what part of the body and organs, and of what did it consist?

5. If such person died of any other cause, state such cause, and when and where the cause took effect upon or was received by the deceased?

6. Who was last in care or with such deceased person, and at what place and at what time before death, and when, giving the full name and residence of each such person?

7. What was the name and residence of the physician and persons who last attended, and of each physician and person who within forty-eight hours of such death attended upon such deceased person, and where did he so attend; and whether said physician was notified, or attended and was examined at such inquest?

8. The times, places and dates of holding the inquest, and the names and residences by street number of the jurors and witnesses that attended, and dates of their attendance, and when and where the body of the deceased was present at such inquest?

9. Was any *post-mortem* examination made, and if so, when, where, and by whom, and who was present thereat?

It shall be the duty of all Coroners in said District to make return to this Board of all inquisitions by them taken, except when, by law, such inquests are required to be filed elsewhere, and such return shall include the evidence taken on such inquest, and the verdict of the jury, and the full names and residences of the several jurymen.

And in all cases where the inquest may be required by law to be filed elsewhere, such Coroner shall make return to this Board of a copy of such inquest, including a copy of such evidence and verdict; and all such returns shall be made within forty-eight hours after the holding of any and every inquest.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of every person who has discovered or seen the body of a dead human being, or any part thereof (if there is reason for such person to think that the fact of the death, or the place of such body, or part thereof, is not publicly known,) to immediately communicate to this Board the fact of such discovery of such body, the place where and time when the same was discovered or seen, and where the same is or may be found, and any facts known by which said body may be identified, or the cause of death ascertained.

SEC. 19. That the word "physician" shall include dentists, and every other person who practices about the cure of the sick or injured, or who has the charge of, or professionally prescribes for, any person sick, injured, or diseased; that the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include all persons sick, affected, or attacked by or of a disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature (more especially, however, referring to the cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid, spotted and scarlet fevers,) but also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this Board dangerous to the public health; and every physician in said District shall at all times cause his or her name, office and residence, and also his or her kind and class of practice, to be registered with this Board, and in a manner according to its regulations.

SEC. 20. That every physician shall report to this Board in writing every person (and the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known) which such physician has prescribed for, or attended for the first time, having a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours; but not more than two reports shall be required in any one week concerning the same person; but every attending or practicing physician thereat must, at his peril, see that such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

SEC. 21. That every keeper of any boarding-house or lodging-house, and every inn-keeper and hotel-keeper, shall, within twenty-four hours, report in writing to this Board the same particulars in the last section required of any physician concerning any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels, and attacked with any contagious disease.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioners, managers, principal, or other proper head officer of each and every public or private institution in said District, shall twice in each week report in writing (or cause such report by some proper and competent person to be made twice in each week) to this Board, and state therein the name, if known, and condition and disease of any and every person being thereat, and sick of any contagious disease.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in said District sick of any contagious disease, (where such person shall have reason to regard such individual as neglected or not properly cared for, to avoid giving said disease to others,) and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, which he shall have reason to think requires the attention of this Board, to at once report the facts to this Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

SEC. 25. That no person shall, within the built-up portions of any city or village, without a permit from this Board, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease, except that, outside of the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, such removal from any building may be made pursuant to the written consent of a physician in regular practice, or of an Inspector of this Board. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or endanger the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 28. That no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having power and authority to prevent) shall permit any such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person, to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 30. That the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, his assistants and deputies, shall at all times keep this Board informed, by weekly written reports, of the number of vessels in Quarantine, of the number of persons sick in the floating or other hospitals thereat, and of the diseases with which they are severally afflicted; he and they shall also receive into the floating hospital all cases of yellow fever found in this District; he or they shall not send or allow to return to the vicinity of any city, village or town in this District, without the permit of this Board, any person, vessel or article which this Board has ordered to Quarantine.

SEC. 34. That every master, owner, charterer, part owner, and consignee of any vessel that shall bring any cotton into this district between the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, shall at once report to this Board, or cause to be made in writing a report of the fact of any such cotton being in a dangerous, infected, or unsound condition, or having been exposed to any infection.

SEC. 35. That no master, charterer, owner, part owner, or consignee of any vessel, or any other person, shall bring to any dock, pier, wharf, or building within one thousand feet thereof, in said district, or unload at any dock, building, or pier therein, or have on storage in the built-up portion of any city or village of said district, any skins, hides, rags, or similar articles or materials, having been brought from any foreign country or any infected place, or from any point south of Norfolk, Virginia, without or otherwise than according to a written permit so to do from this Board; and no person shall sell, exchange, or in any way make exposure of any straw, bedding, or other articles that have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any contagious disease, or have been or are liable to communicate such disease, or have lately been on any emigrant vessel, till after the same have been adequately cleansed or disinfected.

SEC. 36. That every master and chief officer of any vessel, and every physician of, or who practiced on, any vessel which shall arrive in this district from any other port, shall at once report to this Board any facts connected with any person or thing on said vessel, or that came thereon, which he has reason to think may endanger the public health of this district; and he shall report the facts as to any person being or having been sick thereon of a contagious disease, and as to there being, or having been during the voyage or since her arrival, any infected person or articles thereon.

SEC. 38. The word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving or slaughtering any cattle, or in selling any meat; the words "private market" shall include every store, cellar, stand and place, (not being part of a public market,) at which the business is the buying, selling, or keeping for sale, of meat, fish, or vegetables for human food.

SEC. 39. That no person shall become, or continue, or engage as, or in the business of, a butcher, at or in any public or private market or stand in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, in said district, without a permit therefor from this Board.

SEC. 43. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. That on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1867, neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from this Board.

SEC. 45. That no cattle, hogs or sheep shall be driven (where allowed at all) in the generally built-up portions of either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of eight of the evening and one hour after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep, be driven together; and they shall be driven in streets and avenues (leading toward their destination) where they will least endanger the lives of human beings, as the Board may designate.

SEC. 46. That no cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food.

SEC. 47. That every butcher and milk dealer and their agents shall allow the parties authorized by this Board to freely and fully inspect their cattle and meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where such articles may be.

SEC. 49. That no meat or dead animal, above the size of a rabbit, shall be taken to any public or private market for food until the same shall have fully cooled (and all blood shall have ceased dripping therefrom) after its killing, nor until the entrails, head, (unless the same be skinned,) hide, horns and feet shall have been removed. Nor shall gut fat, or any unwholesome or offensive matter or thing, be brought to or near any such market.

SEC. 50. That no decayed or unwholesome vegetables shall knowingly be brought into said district to be consumed or offered for sale for human food, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

SEC. 51. That no person shall, without consent of this Board, bring into said district, for use as a drink for human beings, or offer or have for sale in said district, as such drink, any poisonous or deleterious liquid.

SEC. 52. That no meat, fish, vegetables, or milk, or unwholesome liquid, shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof under a false name or quality, or as being as what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 56. That no cattle shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat or any part thereof within any city of said district, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place; nor shall any blood, or dirty water, or other substance from such cattle, meat, or place of killing, or the appurtenances thereof, be allowed to run, fall, or to be in any such street, avenue, sidewalk, alley or place.

SEC. 57. That no building occupied as a slaughter-house, or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall, without a special permit from this Board, be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place; that every such building shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated; that no blood shall be allowed to remain therein over night; that adequate underground connections shall be made from every such building with a public sewer, and the floor of such building on which the slaughtering is done, and the yard, shall be cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood, and so as to carry all liquid into the sewers.

SEC. 59. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowl, fish, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of this Board, in a condition which is in his opinion unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality in these ordinances condemned or forbidden, he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons, reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find; and if both said persons disagree with him in opinion in respect thereto, he shall take no action, and give no order relative to the same, till he has been instructed by the Sanitary Superintendent or his assistant; and if one or both of said persons agree with him in respect to said articles, then such inspector or officer may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold, for human food, till the owner or party in charge or other proper person has obtained the consent of the Sanitary Superintendent, or the Assistant Superintendent, or of this Board to their being so offered, used or sold. And if both such persons agree with him in opinion, he may order the same to be removed; and thereupon, or if said Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or this Board shall have approved the judgment of said Inspector, it shall be the duty of the owner and party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street or public place, and not to sell or dispose, or offer to sell or dispose thereof for the purpose of human food. And in default of such removal, and also in case of disobedience to such order, and also in all cases where, in his opinion, such articles, by reason of their being in a decayed or offensive condition, would, if allowed longer to remain, be dangerous to health, the same (as this Board may provide) may be caused to be removed by any Inspector, police officer, or officer of this Board, to some suitable place, at the expense of the party who should have removed the same, and the owner and party in interest must take notice thereof.

SEC. 60. That neither the business of slaughtering cattle, nor the keeping of any slaughter-house, nor the yarding of cattle, shall be begun or undertaken at any new or additional place within the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except pursuant to a permit from this Board, nor shall any person or corporation keep any slaughter-house or yard, or any cattle therein hereafter, without a permit from this Board.

SEC. 62. That no butcher or dealer shall keep in any market, any refrigerator or ice-box, unless the same shall be lined with lead or some proper metallic substance, so as to be water-tight, nor unless the same be provided with a pipe of lead, zinc, or copper leading therefrom to the nearest gutter or proper waste pipe.

SEC. 63. That no person engaged in the selling or keeping for sale of any fish, meat, birds, fowl, or vegetables, shall without a permit from this Board, occupy or encroach upon any portion of any street or sidewalk, or public place in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn.

That no person shall, in the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or adjacent thereto, sell or have for sale any fish in or from any vehicle or in any street or public place, from which all parts which are not usually cooked for food have not been removed.

SEC. 65. That no part of the contents of or substances from any sink, privy, or cesspool, nor any manure, ashes, garbage, rubbish, or dirt, shall be by any person flung or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, except as herein elsewhere specified; nor shall the same be thrown or allowed to fall or run into the North or East Rivers, save through the proper underground connection.

SEC. 67. That no person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any paved street, any dirt or brick, or other material or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than one hundred square feet of surface of any street or place (and the same shall be compact and at one side,) nor allow the same to remain more than twelve hours, without a permit from this Board, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. Nor shall any such substance be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter.

SEC. 68. That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, within forty days after the publication hereof, to provide and cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep or cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, a suitable and sufficient box, barrel or tub, and several thereof, if needful, for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled to within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances of whatever kind that may accumulate during thirty-six hours from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee or occupant; and every such box, barrel and tub designed to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal; and all ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that should be removed from such building and place of business, or from that part for which said receptacles were provided, (and none other, without the proper consent,) shall be placed therein, and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

SEC. 70. That all occupants, so preferring, may deliver their ashes, garbage, and rubbish directly to the proper carts, to be taken away at any hour of the day, when said carts may be present; and said carts may take such articles from receptacles delivered at any such hour; *provided*, that such garbage or rubbish be not highly filthy or offensive; and in the latter case, the same shall not be so delivered or received during the period from sunrise of any day till 10 o'clock of the evening of the same day.

SEC. 71. That no lime, ashes, coal, dry sand, hair, feathers, or other substance that is in a similar manner liable to be blown by the wind, shall be seized or agitated or exposed, nor shall any mat, carpet, or cloth, be shaken or beaten, nor any cloth, yarn, garment, or material or substance be scoured, cleaned, or hung, nor any business be conducted over or in any street or public place, or where it, or particles therefrom, or set in motion thereby, will pass into any such street or public place, or into any occupied premises. That neither any usual nor any reasonable precaution shall be omitted by any person to prevent fragments or other substances from falling, to the peril of life, or dust and light material flying into any street, place or building, from any building or erection, while the same is being altered, repaired, or demolished, or otherwise.

SEC. 73. That no owner, part owner, tenant or occupant of any building or erection shall allow any part thereof, or any substance therein, or anything thereto attached, and which any such person can control or remove, to continue or remain in a position or condition that shall imperil the life or safety of any person thereat or therein, or who is or may properly be in any street or place.

SEC. 75. That no person being owner, lessee or tenant of any house or building shall allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of his building or ground, upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone, and if such substance is allowed to pass upon any street it must reach the same by a passage to be kept at all times adequate and in repair by such person, under or through such flagstone or curbstone; and no such water or other liquid, or ice therefrom, shall be allowed to gather or remain on the upper surface of such curb, flagstone or passage; nor shall such person allow any accumulation of such water or liquid, or the ice therefrom, upon any street or place, but shall at all times cause the same to be removed, or to pass along the gutter or some proper passage to one of the rivers or into a sewer.

SEC. 76. That no butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer or receiving basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation, or upon the ground or premises of any other person in the built-up portions of said District.

SEC. 77. That every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the streets along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected.

SEC. 78. That no person shall throw, or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water-pipe, or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation or stream therewith connected, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance whatever; nor shall any person allow the same to be done, (having power and right to prevent the same;) nor shall any person do or permit to be done, (having right or power to prevent the same,) any act or thing that will impair or peril the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink in any part of said District; nor shall any person bathe (nor except in the discharge of a public duty, put) any part of his person into such water; nor shall any unauthorized person open any erection or unscrew any hydrant holding such water.

SEC. 80. That it shall be the duty of every person using, making, or having any drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer (or with either the North or East Rivers) and any ground, building, erection, or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owner and tenant of all grounds, buildings, and erections, and of the parties interested in such place of business or the business thereat, and in like manner the duty of all Boards, officers, and persons (to the extent of the right and authority of each), to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, and connection shall at all times be adequate for its purpose, and shall convey and allow freely and entirely to pass whatever enters or should enter the same.

SEC. 85. That no vault, privy, sink, cistern, or cesspool shall hereafter be made or rebuilt in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except in accordance with the regulations, and pursuant to a permission first obtained from this Board; nor shall any erection or cover be made or put upon or over the same, until the same has been inspected by some person authorized by this Board and been found to correspond to such permit and regulations; and no privy shall be built within two feet of the line of any lot.

SEC. 87. That no person shall draw off, or allow to run off into any ground, street, or place of any city, the contents (or any part thereof) of any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool or sink; nor shall any owner, tenant or occupant of any building to which any vault, sink, privy or cesspool shall appertain or be attached, permit the contents, or any part thereof, to flow therefrom, or to rise within two feet of any part of the top, or permit said contents to become offensive; nor shall any privy or other erection in this section mentioned, be filled with or covered with dirt till its filthy contents shall be emptied.

SEC. 89. That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, ashes, meat, fish, garbage or other substance, except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 90. That every tub or other receptacle in any necessary house, sink or privy (or placed, or allowed to stand therein, by any owner, tenant, or occupant of any building, or premises, and) used to contain any liquid or partially liquid substance, shall be sufficiently strong, perfectly tight, and adequately provided with a strong cover and with hoops and handles; shall not be allowed to be filled to within four inches of any part of the top, and shall not be allowed (or its contents) to be offensive. And the provisions of these ordinances relative to emptying cesspools, and to throwing any substance therein, shall apply to said tubs and receptacles as if here repeated and applied thereto.

And no person shall throw, drop, or allow to fall into the North or East River, or into any street or place, any substance being, or having been part of, the contents of any such vault, cesspool, privy, sink, tub, or receptacle, or any offal.

SEC. 91. That neither the contents of any such tub, or of any receptacle, cesspool, privy, vault, sink, or water-closet, cistern, nor anything in any room, excavation, vat, building, premises, or place, shall be allowed to become a nuisance, or offensive, so as to be dangerous or prejudicial to life and health.

SEC. 92. That no cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage or rubbish, or the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool or sink, or having upon it or in anything on such cart any manure, or other nauseous or offensive substance, shall, without necessity therefor, stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be; nor shall any such cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading, or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle, or the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having a right to control the same, be allowed to be) in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; and when not in use, all such carts, vehicles, and all implements used in connection therewith, shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offence shall be given to any of the people of said district.

SEC. 96. That all putrid or offensive matter, and all night soil, and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults and cesspools, and all noxious substances in the built-up portion of any city, shall, before its removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where the same may be, or (in default of the same being so done) by the person or contractor who removes or is about to remove the same; and for all such matter so disinfected and rendered inoffensive, the person (not being such tenant, owner, or occupant) who shall so disinfect and remove the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive a compensation, to be fixed by the Board of Health, not exceeding twelve cents per cubic foot for making such disinfection and removal, to be paid by any tenant, owner, or occupant.

SEC. 98. That the drivers of all carts for the removal of any garbage, offal, rubbish, or dirt from any building or premises, shall give adequate notice to those dwelling in any street whose buildings or premises such cart is about to or should approach for the removal of any substance aforesaid.

SEC. 99. That every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in which any horse, cattle, or swine, or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, within the built-up portion of any city, shall cause said liquid and manure to be at once removed to some proper place, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables, and apartments, and the drainage, yard, and appurtenances thereof, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom. Every such stall, stable, or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept, shall have an underground and properly covered manure vault of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity.

SEC. 100. That no pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt, or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any open space inclosed within any portions thereof, or upon the piers, docks, or bulkheads adjacent thereto, or upon any open grounds near (or upon any vessel or scow other than those to be speedily, and according to the duty of any person, removed, lying at) any such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, except according to a permit obtained from this Board, and according to its regulations. And no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations. Nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals, be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk.

SEC. 101. That no person shall allow any swine or goat to run at large in any City, and no person shall, within the built-up portions of any City, or within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business or street thereof, keep any swine or goat, without a permit so to do from this Board.

SEC. 103. That no cattle, sheep, horse, goat, goose or mule, or any dangerous or offensive animal, shall be allowed by any owner, or by any person having charge of, or who should have charge of the same, to go at large in any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. And no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a written permit from this Board.

SEC. 107. That no person shall leave in or throw into any place or street or public water, nor offensively expose or bury the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any offensive meat, bird, fowl or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.

SEC. 108. That any animal, being in any street or public place, within or adjacent to the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn, and appearing in the estimation of any officer or inspector of this Board (and of two discreet citizens, called by such officer or inspector to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased, past recovery for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person to have charge thereof for such owner; or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by such officer or inspector within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer or inspector, or as he may direct, and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or proper person, be treated as any other dead animal found on a street or place.

SEC. 112. No person shall obstruct, delay, or interfere with the proper and free use, for the purposes for which they may be, and should be, set apart and devoted, of any dock, pier, or bulkhead set apart for the use of any contractor or person engaged in removing any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, dead animals, night soil, or other like substances, or with the proper performance of such contracts.

SEC. 113. That it shall be the duty of every contractor and person (their agents and employes) who has contracted or undertaken to remove any diseased or dead animal, offal, rubbish, garbage, dirt, street sweepings, night soil, or other filthy, offensive, or noxious substance, or is engaged about any such removal, or in loading or unloading of any such substance, to do the same with dispatch, and in every particular in a manner as cleanly and little offensive, and with as little danger and prejudice to life and health as possible.

SEC. 118. That the owners, lessees, tenants and managers of every blacksmith or other shop, forge, coal-yard, foundry, manufactory and premises whereany business is done, shall cause all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate at any of the above-mentioned premises, or in the appurtenances thereof, nor the same become filthy or offensive. Nor shall any smoke, cinders, dust, gas, or odor be allowed to escape from any such building, place or premises to the detriment or annoyance of any person not being therein or thereupon engaged.

SEC. 120. That no person shall permit or have any offensive water or other liquid or substance on his premises or grounds to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise; and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning, or scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisome trade or business, shall hereafter be opened, started, or established in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, nor elsewhere in said district in or near any city or village, without a permit of this Board. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive, or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 121. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, or fat, in the built-up portions of any city or village, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals, or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within any of said cities or villages; nor shall any person work or engage therein, in any such business or occupation; and every business and every part of the kind in this section named, whether carried on in the built-up portions of a city or elsewhere, shall be promptly discontinued, unless the continuance thereof shall be allowed by a permit of this Board.

SEC. 125. That every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any building or lot (whether vacant or occupied,) within or near the built-up portions of any city or village, shall keep and cause to be kept the sidewalk and flagging, and curbstone in front thereof, in good repair and condition; and that every such person shall keep and cause every such sidewalk to be kept free from obstructions, as well as also free from any incumbrance, and free from all substances of every kind.

SEC. 126. That no person shall take, or allow to go or be taken (having the right and ability to prevent the same,) any horse or other animal nor any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or footpath in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

SEC. 128. That a tenement-house shall be taken to mean and include every house, building or portion thereof of which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the house, home or residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them. A lodging-house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored or received, or lodged for hire for a single night, or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week. A cellar shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining. The phrase "boarding-house" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, which is at any time or usually used, leased or occupied, or intended so to be, by any number of persons, exceeding ten, as boarders thereat. And the word "manufactory" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, in which any sort of labor or work is done, which calls for the continual or usual presence of several persons during several hours of the day or night engaged about said work or labor; and the word "saloon" shall be held to include every portion of any building in which the business of selling meals, liquors, drinks, or refreshments of any kind, shall be conducted, and includes concert saloons.

SEC. 132. That every person who shall be the owner, lessee, or keeper or manager of any boarding-house or manufactory, shall provide or cause to be provided to the accommodation thereof, and for the use of the lodgers and boarders and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be so adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed, by any person aforesaid, to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

SEC. 133. That no owner, lessee or keeper of any tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house or manufactory shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

SEC. 134. That every owner, lessee and tenant and manager of any boarding-house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall speedily cause every apartment thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell or work, to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work to be maintained at such temperature, and be provided with such accommodations and safeguards as not, by reason of the want thereof, or of anything about the condition of any such manufactory or its appurtenances, to cause unnecessary danger or detriment to the life or health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

SEC. 135. That no owner or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let, or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied as a place in which, or for any one to dwell or lodge, except when said buildings or such parts thereof are lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which these ordinances or any law of this State provide, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out or allow, having power to prevent the same, to be used as or for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least two feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell or exhalation prejudicial to health. But this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting or occupancy of cellars or rooms less elevated than aforesaid, and as a part of any building rented or let, when they are not let or intended to be occupied or used by any person as a sleeping apartment, or as a principal or sole dwelling apartment.

SEC. 138. That no person shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected or converted to a new purpose, by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, sewerage, or of any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution; nor shall the builder, lessee, tenant or occupant of any such or of any other building or structure, within the right or ability of either to remedy or prevent the same, cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 140. That no new burying-ground, cemetery, tomb or vault for dead bodies shall be established, nor shall the remains of any dead human body be placed in any existing burying-ground, vault, tomb, or cemetery, in either of said cities, nor any of said receptacles be opened, exposed, or disturbed, except according to the terms of a permit therefor given by this Board; and every body buried in any such place shall be buried to a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, and four feet below any closely adjacent street.

SEC. 141. That every sexton and other person having charge of any burying-ground, cemetery, tomb, or vault in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, before twelve o'clock of Monday of each week, make return to this Board of the bodies and persons buried since their last return, and in such form, and specifying such particulars, as the special regulations of this Board shall require.

SEC. 145. That every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, or has the charge or care of any vault, tomb, burying ground, or cemetery for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall cause his and her name and residence, and the nature of his charge and duties, to be registered with this Board.

SEC. 146. That no person or company being a manufacturer of gas, or engaged about the manufacture thereof, shall throw or deposit, or allow to run, or having the right and power to prevent the same, shall permit to be thrown or deposited into any public waters, river, or stream, or into any sewer therewith connected, or into any street or public place, any gas-tar, or any refuse matter of or from any gas-house, works, or manufactory; nor shall any such person or company allow any substance or odor to escape from such house, works or manufactory, or make any gas of such ingredients or quality that any substance shall escape therefrom or be formed in the process of burning any gas, which shall be offensive or dangerous, or prejudicial to life or health. Nor shall any such person or company fail to use the most approved or all reasonable means for preventing the escape of odors.

SEC. 148. That no person shall, except according to a permit or the regulations of this Board, set off or fire any gun or other fire-arm, or rock blast in any public street, alley, or place within the built-up portions of any city in said District, whereby any human life may be imperiled.

SEC. 149. That no person shall sell or give to any other person or permit such other person to get (having the right and ability to prevent the same) any drink, when such first-named person may have reason to think or believe that such drink may cause danger or detriment to life.

SEC. 151. That no distiller, or brewer, or other person, shall manufacture, or have or keep for sale, any liquid designed as a drink or beverage for human beings which would be, if used, needlessly dangerous or detrimental to life or death.

SEC. 152. That no person shall engage in or encourage any fight, or the dealing of any blow by any human being in said district, against any other human being; nor shall any person permit such fight, having power and authority to prevent the same.

SEC. 153. That no person shall race or run or rapidly drive any horse or other animal in a public street or place, or allow the same to so move, or throw or send up any kite, stone, or other substance, or burn or set off [illegible]

[illegible]

[L. S.] JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

NOTICE TO MASTERS AND OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.—[illegible]

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—[illegible] REEVES [illegible] No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.......... 90 00
Steerage.......... 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage.......... 32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
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Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
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An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage.......... 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage.......... 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA..........Aug. 7
TARIFA..........Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......Aug. 24
ETNA......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY......Aug. 31
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; Steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 24.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
E. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 278 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Kern's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A GOOD SCREW STEAMSHIP OF from 1,000 to 1,400 tons, American register. Also, good paddle or screw steamship of from 500 to 900 tons, American register. Address, giving name of vessel and where she may be seen, JOHN BIRMINGHAM, care of Fletcher, Harrison & Co., North River Iron Works, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $70.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghae, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $3 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
3,000 tons burden,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from 6 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 7th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamship
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The popular steamer SARAGOSSA, of large freight capacity, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Aug. 17.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EASTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE. Gen'l Sup't.

RAILROADS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L.V.R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
3:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8¾ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 12:15 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 1:45 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9¾ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10¾ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¾, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
All styles for sale.
Several second-hand.
All kinds of harness.
C. WITTY'S Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DOCTOR'S PHAETON, built to order and cost $400; been used only about a dozen times; price $250. Inquire of Dr. BROOKS, No. 116 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG MATCH TEAM OF truck horses; truck and harness complete; team sound and truck new. Can be seen at B. D. ALLEN'S, No. 98 Broad-st., near Bridge-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M.	Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.	

A DELIGHTFUL SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE EAST RIVER AND LONG ISLAND SOUND.—The new and splendid steamer NELLIE WHITE, Capt. SECOR, will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock, for College Point, City Island and New-Rochelle, and will make an excursion 20 miles through Long Island Sound and return, leaving New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Dinner and refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip, $1.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¾ P. M.

A—SUNDAY EXCURSION BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M. for Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning leaves Roslyn at 3¼ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st., each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer PERRY will leave Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, landing at Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Amboy each way. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPable girl to do cooking or general housework; is neat, respectful and truly a first-class washer and ironer, and good cook; economical and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman; is a good cook and washer and ironer; is strong and willing, and capable for City or country. Can be seen at the American and Protestant Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY and willing girl with the best City reference as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is fully competent for either capacity; is not afraid of work. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL TO DO chamberwork or as waitress in either a large or small family; is willing and obliging; reference from her last place; is willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City in a private family, or in the country for the Summer; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts; no objection to go in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; can make good dessert; will assist with the washing if required. Call for two days at No. 111 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young woman; is used to several kinds of work; is also a good seamstress, nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st., second-story.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 176 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, city and country, English, Scotch, &c. American Employment Association, 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet-nurse. Apply at No. 194 1st-av., third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or groom in a private family; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference from his last employers. Call or address O. R., at No. 228 24th-st., at his present employer's stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A USEFUL Protestant man as coachman or to work on a farm; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can milk and good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., at Mr. Whitfield's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, (married,) who has had upward of 20 years' experience in this country; understands his business perfectly and can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Address C. R., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; fully understands his business; over twenty-five years' experience in this country; best of reference can be given. Call at, or address W. B., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable young man, lately landed; has 20 years' experience in horses and driving; has lived with most respectable families in the old country; would make himself most useful; the country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; she understands all kinds of meats, pastry and desserts; would assist in the washing, if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 140 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; has first-class City and country references. Address COACHMAN, No. 216 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who understands his business in both points; understands the care of cows, can milk if required; has the best of reference from his last place. Address N., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman; will work for moderate wages; can milk; will be found willing and reliable, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is willing to work in a garden and make himself useful about a gentleman's place. The best City reference. Address T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address B. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman; has been before horses all his life; is willing to make himself generally useful in a garden or milk a cow; has the best of City references. Address M. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just disengaged, as groom or stableman, and is willing to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man as gardener, and wife as cook; both understand their business; can give the best of City reference. Address F. A. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, (English;) town or country; City references. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or at Mr. McNicol's, No. 23 East 12th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

Another Great Work by E. A. POLLARD, the acknowledged Historian of the South, entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every Southern General of distinction.
In one large volume—30 steel portraits. A companion volume to "THE LOST CAUSE," a Standard Southern History of the War, which has already obtained half a million of readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. One Agent sold 220 the first week. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT TACT, with some means, to act in concert with a distinguished physician as traveling companion; medical knowledge not requisite. Address BRANDT & HIGBEE, Attorneys, No. 89 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PAPER HANGINGS SALESMAN. A young man who thoroughly understands the business may apply to B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 659 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS salesman in the hardware trade, especially trunk and cabinet hardware. Apply at No. 2 Warren-st., second floor.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY and manufacturing place in the country; $5 to $10 per day cannot be made more easily than by selling my patent article just out. Address, with 15 cents for sample and terms, Box No. 183 Chelsea, Mass.

FIFTY AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL in City or country. Apply immediately at No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Centre-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boca Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, 13th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
364 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN-MEAL, as above.
50,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
10,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more that twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
400 kits new No. 1 MACKEREL.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn-meal, rice, sugar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS,

1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the
NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,
at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissel's Point, near Ferry-st.
The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 300 feet long, by 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.
The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
A 70,000 cubic yards of excavation, to be made into embankment.
B 30,000 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C 40,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D 5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E 12,500 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F 1,200 cubic yards brick.
G 70,500 square yards of brick paving.
H 23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I 260 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J 320 cubic yards curb stone set.
K 175 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L 9,650 square feet of coping stone, 10 inches thick.
M 28,060 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N 450 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.
The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.
THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869.
The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

PERSONAL.

MARY ADAMS IS REQUESTED TO call at No. 45 Front-st., within three days, and pay charges on goods stored by her at No. 8 Beaver-st., or they will be sold to pay said charges.
PETER J. THORNE, Nos. 45 and 47 Front-st.

M. R. AND J. G. IF NOT HEARD FROM soon will advertise for your whereabouts. HARRY.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &C.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE:
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Magnificent success of the operatic burlesque, THE BEAR AND MAIDEN, with its gorgeous scenery, splendid music, dancing, local hits, &c., &c.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9,
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
Immense Success. ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys EVERY NIGHT.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

• •
THE COMING SURPRISE!
• • UNDER
• • THE
• • GASLIGHT!
——MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12!!

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS.,
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock,
at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 28 East 29th-st.: Two close coaches, one open coach, one top wagon, one open wagon, one coupe with shifting panel; double and single harness, blankets, sheets, &c., all in good order.
A house and nine acres of land on Staten Island; price $6,000. SNELLING & ADAMS, No. 910 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
A FINE AND RARE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ANIMALS, BIRDS, CURIOSITIES, &C.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of rare birds, animals, deers' heads, fine elks, deers, bears; also, a fine collection of bird skins; also, birds' eggs of different kinds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of experience as publisher and editor of a newspaper, and thoroughly familiar with the details of a printing establishment, desires to form a connection with some newspaper, with a view to an ultimate interest if practicable. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
FOR SALE.
The furniture, fixtures and good will of a long-established and well-known business College for sale. Apply to C. C. MARSH, No. 516 Broadway.

NOTICE.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS THOROughly acquainted with the hotel business, and has a capital of $10,000, wishes to lease a hotel and furniture, or would associate himself as a partner with any respectable parties; house must be first-class. Address R. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A BAKERY FOR SALE—DOING A FINE business, in a flourishing village, about 35 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad; connected with the bakery is a first-class ice-cream saloon; reason for selling is ill-health of owner. For information, call from 10 to 3 for three days at 92 Cedar-st., basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DECKER & BROWN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills payable and receivable will be settled by Messrs. BAYLES & KIERSTED, their successors, at Nos. 363, 365 and 367 East 9th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Of the pretty and fascinating young Commedienne
MISS LOTTA,
whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become
THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY,
and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as
THE MOST
SPARKLING ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Buckstone's operatic drama,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL, (with songs,)..........LOTTA
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
LIDDY..........MISS LOTTA
WITH
SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
In preparation a Drama, specially written for Miss LOTTA by John Brougham, Esq., entitled

LITTLE NELL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
THE FLORENCES and OASTE.
OASTE and the FLORENCES,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPLENDID SCENERY—MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS.
A SUPERIOR AND TALENTED COMPANY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. N. B. CLARKE.
Burlesques of KING LEAR and CAMILLE. Mr. STUART ROBSON in both pieces. The great CARLO FAMILY, Sig. MONTEVERDE, "BOREAS."
TO-MORROW EVENING—Benefit of Mr. STUART ROBSON.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
NEW OPERA HOUSE,
No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.
Great success of the sweet tenor,
MR. E. PERCEVAL.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND OTTO BURBANK
EVERY NIGHT.
This is decidedly the best band in the country.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee every Saturday at half-past 2.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 9, at 8.
1—Overture, "Ruy Blas"..........Mendelssohn
2—Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons" (new)..........Strauss
3—Nocturno, "Midsummer Night's Dream."..........Mendelssohn
4—Grand Selection, "Don Carlos" (new)..........Verdi
5—Overture, "Iphigenia"..........Gluck
6—Maurerische Trauermusick..........Mozart
7—Invitation to Dance..........Weber
8—Fantasiestuecke..........Schumann
9—March of Victory, "Vom Fels zum Meer" (new)..........Liszt
10—Carnival of Venice Burlesque
11—Entr' Acte et Danse des Bacchantes (new)..........Gounod
12—Polka Mazurka, "Libelle," The Devil's Darning-needle (new.) Polka, Leichtes Blut (new)..........
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE,
including their magnificent brown-stone mansion, elegantly and completely furnished with the most costly and superior modern and antique furniture, paintings, pier glasses, silver ware, bedding, &c.; also, magnificent rosewood piano; a pair of valuable young horses; an elegant late style family carriage; full set fine silver mounted double harness; splendid shifting top two-seat buggy wagon; very fine, light, black mounted single harness; ladies' and gentlemen's superior saddles and bridles; ladies' full set very valuable diamond jewelry complete; ladies' magnificent enameled diamond watch and chain; two ladies' valuable cluster diamond ring, ladies' valuable three stone diamond ring, ladies' superb solitaire diamond ring, beautiful pearl inlaid rosewood guitar, gentlemen's valuable seventeen stone cluster diamond pin, gentlemen's large cluster diamond ring, gentlemen's magnificent double cased watch and chain; all being the property of a gentleman and his wife, about leaving the City, who will give a series of grand presentation concerts; all the above-named articles to be given away at the first concert, which will take place at DODWORTH HALL, on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, 1867, and the others will follow in rapid succession. The following artists have been engaged: Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Sophie Mozart, Mme. Carlotta Pozzoni, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Charles Lockwood, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Fred Steins, Mr. A. Sedgwick. Tickets, $1 each; five tickets for $4 50; ten tickets for $8 75.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.
C. H. Ditson & Co., music-store, No. 711 Broadway; Chas. M. Tremaine, music-store, No. 481 Broadway; Wm. A. Willet's Sons, music-store, No. 395 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, musical agents, No. 758 Broadway; James L. Hastie, bookseller and stationer, No. 1,235 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co., publisher and importer of music, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; Theatre ticket office, St. Nicholas Hotel; Adams & Co., jewelry and fancy goods, No. 823 Broadway; F. J. Swain & Co., bookstore, No. 276 6th-av.; A. T. Canfield, bookseller and stationer, No. 525 8th-av.; Railroad ticket office, Metropolitan Hotel; Railroad ticket office, under Prescott House, No. 531 Broadway; T. Metcalfe, Medical Hall, No. 151 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; Kasnow's Bazaar, No. 58 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; Goldsmiths & Co., music store, under Park Theatre, Brooklyn.
Principal office for the sale of tickets at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Parties ordering tickets by mail, address
J. MITCHELL, Manager, No. 806 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand Piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS—PIANOS—FIRST CLASS, FOR SALE at lower prices than any other store in the City, and fully warranted, at MILLET'S Music-Store, No. 300 Broadway.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 10 at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR TO TEACH MUSIC according to the Galin-Paris-Cheve method in a French school for young ladies. Address S. F. P., Station D, with references and terms.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 25 cents.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $3 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of corruption. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 8 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE GALE.

Loss of the Bark Oak Ridge—The Captain Alone Saved—Other Disasters.

Accounts of fresh disasters to shipping, suffered during the late gale, are received by nearly every vessel arriving at this port.

The Bremen ship *Marco Polo*, which came in yesterday, brings Capt. GINN, of the bark *Oak Ridge*, which vessel was lost on the 2d inst., Capt. GINN alone being saved.

The particulars of the loss of the *Oak Ridge* are as follows:

She sailed from Philadelphia for Boston July 27, and from Cape Henlopen on the 30th. Everything went well until Aug. 2, which commenced with a fine steady breeze, with fine weather. At 9 A. M. the sky became overcast, with squalls of wind. About this time, and while taking in sail, a seaman belonging to Haverhill, Mass., fell from the loft to the deck and died in an hour. At noon the vessel was scudding before a fearful hurricane from east-southeast, with a heavy cross-sea. At 2:30 P. M. the cargo shifted, and the wind falling calm and changing suddenly to the westward, the vessel became unmanageable. There was a fearfully heavy cross-sea, and the vessel shipped heavy bodies of water on deck. The cabin was badly stove, and vast quantities of water went below. At 4 P. M. it became evident that the vessel was sinking, and attention was turned to the long-boat, which was stowed bottom up on the forward house. Just as she had been got ready to turn over, a sea stove the forward house, and the boat fell into the water bottom up. The top planking of the forward house then presented the only refuge left, and accordingly all hands made a rush to secure a place upon it.

About half of the crew had succeeded in reaching it, and the others were close at hand when the vessel went down. The place of refuge became entangled by the braces and was taken down also, but afterwards freeing itself came up again. As soon as the Captain came to the surface he swam for the raft, and succeeded in reaching it, but was so completely exhausted as to be unable to get on it for some moments. On looking about him he could see but two men's heads above water among the timbers from the sunken vessel, and he was too far away to distinguish them. The crew consisted of nine persons, all told. JAMES R. GINN was mate, and ALBERT H. GINN one of the seamen; the others had been recently shipped, and their names were not known.

The following is Capt. GINN's report of his experience on the raft:

"AUGUST 3 (On the raft)—Foggy, except at short intervals all day; have seen four vessels, and heard the fog horn of another.

AUGUST 4.—Been more or less foggy and raining throughout the day and night; have seen two ocean steamers, three sailing vessels and a New-York pilot-boat.

AUG. 5—Have now been three days without food or water, with but very little sleep, and I find it beginning to tell on my strength. The weather calm and foggy, and but a poor prospect of being taken off to-day. Still I cannot think I am doomed to perish upon these planks. If I can manage to hold out for a couple of days longer, there will be a change for the better, no doubt. I suffer much from cold at nights, in consequence of my scanty clothing being constantly saturated with water. To-day, the sea being calm and smooth, I have been able to lie down tolerably comfortable upon a small platform I had constructed out of a few pieces of boards that I secured from the wreck. During this afternoon I caught a small turtle and drank its blood and ate some of the flesh; has been calm and foggy all day; had a glimpse of one vessel during a short lifting of the fog. Except a feeling of faintness, feel as well as I did yesterday.

AUG. 6 (sunrise)—During last night the sea had been very calm and smooth, and I slept well, and the night passed off quickly; except an increased faintness, I am feeling no worse. There are three vessels in sight, one of which appears to be steering this way. Later in the day the vessel steering toward me proved to be the Bremen bark *Marco Polo*, from Bremen for New-York, with emigrants, on board of which I am taken, and treated with all possible kindness."

OTHER DISASTERS.

Mr. THEODORE ROBINSON, Sandy Hook Pilot, reports having spoken the schooner *Dasher*, of Freeport, Me., on the 5th inst. She had lost both masts, and had been supplied with spare spars and sails by the British steamer *Bellona*.

On the 3d inst., in lat. 41°, long. 66°, Mr. ROBINSON spoke the brig *Theresa*, from Cow Bay, loaded with coal; all well. The brig *Omega*, of Sydney, C. B., loaded with coal. Off Nantucket saw a brig which had her plankshear lifted and her bowsprit sprung. She had also lost her boat, and had been on her beam-ends twice. Off Gay Head a bark was seen tacking and veering about, as if picking up something. From Nantucket to Montauk, water-casks and large quantities of parts of wrecked furniture and materials were seen.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Letter of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Board of Health met at 5 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SCHULTZ presiding. Alderman CHARLICK, President of the Long Island Railroad, appeared before the Board and protested against the order of the Board directing the Long Island Railroad to take out during the night, instead of during the day, the loads of manure that are carried by this road and distributed on Long Island daily. The matter was referred. Gen. SHALER and counsel appeared before the Board and argued against the power of the Board to forbid the Soldiers' Messenger Company to erect booths in the street. The following report of the Sanitary Superintendent was presented:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: Hotels, 2; tenement-houses, 251; lodging-houses, 5; private dwellings, 74; manufactories, 3; workshops and stores, 14; packing-house, 1; fat-melting establishments, 5; soap-boiling establishment, 1; slaughter-houses, 2; offal dock, 1; dumping grounds, 3; horse stables, 22; cow stables, 6; piggeries, 8; sunken and vacant lots, 30; yards, courts and areas, 40; cellars and basements, 107; cisterns and cesspools, 10; waste pipes and drains, 54; privies and water-closets, 13; streets and culverts, 23; gutters, 13; total number of inspections, 937. In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint, viz.: Tenement-houses, 96; lodging-houses, 5; private dwellings, 45; manufactory, 1; workshops and stores, 14; dumping-ground, 1; manure heaps, 2; horse stables, 9; cow stables, 1; piggeries, 1; sunken and vacant lots, 7; yards, courts and areas, 33; cellars and basements, 46; cisterns and cesspools, 4; waste pipes and drains, 54; full and offensive privies and water closets, 86; streets, 5; gutters, 13. The following reports have been received, viz.: Whole number, 620; positive, 512; negative, 84; whole number of reports found correct, 609; returned for correction, 11; whole number of reports forwarded for orders, 319; whole number of negative reports forwarded, 14; whole number of general reports forwarded, 24; whole number of reports retained for notice in Brooklyn, 182. The Sanitary Inspectors have also inspected 103 buildings or premises, regarding which special orders under the 1st clause of the 14th section had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. The returns show that 15 have been complied with, 21 partially complied with, 11 are being complied with, and 56 not complied with.

Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police, returns 472 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns also show 280 orders previously served as complied with by owners, and 45 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the Complaint Office, returns 115 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report. During the past week the practicing physicians of this City have reported to this office 146 cases of infectious and contagious disease, of which 24 were fatal.

WARDS.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Typhoid.	Typhus.	Variola.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.
1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5	—	4	—	3	—	1	1
6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
7	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	3	4	1	—	2	—	—
10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
11	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	3	4	2	1	—	—	—
15	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
16	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
17	3	4	—	—	1	1	1
18	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	14	2	2	—	—	—	—
21	4	—	—	—	—	2	1
22	17	4	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	75	42	10	6	3	5	5
Fatal	10	7	2				5

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent,
Metropolitan Sanitary District.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next at 1 P. M.

The Bundes Schuetzen-Fest.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms last night a Convention was held of the Schuetzen organizations of this City and vicinity for the purpose of taking action in reference to the national Bundes Sharpshooting contest, which is to take place during the Summer of the year 1868. The last and second Bundeschiesen was held last year in Chicago; the first was held at Highland, Ill. Mr. STEIFFEN occupied the chair last night, and about ten Schutzen organizations were represented by delegations. The Shooting Committee, organized on a previous occasion, reported that they have decided that sixty targets should be used on the occasion. The distance should be 400 feet. The "shooting house" shall be 385 feet long, and 48 feet wide, &c. A Schuetzen-house is to be built for the special use of the national sharpshooting festival. The Shooting Committee reported that some $12,000 will be required to obtain a shooting-ground, whereon buildings are to be erected for the special use of the Bundes Schuetzen on the occasion; and the Building and Shooting Committee was authorized to enter into negotiations with the proprietor of Miller's Park, in Morrisania. The appointment of other Committees was postponed until the next meeting.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Picked Nine Base-Ball Match—New-York vs. Brooklyn.

The grand match between picked nines of New-York and Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, came off at the Union Ground, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday. The weather was delightful for the sport, and the game one of the handsomest and shortest on record. The doors of the Union Ground were open at 12 o'clock, and from that time till 3 a constant stream of people entered the inclosure. Between 8,000 and 10,000 persons were present, and a more respectable and orderly assemblage is rarely seen at any out-door games. A large number of ladies were among the spectators, whose presence served to keep in check the unruly portion of the assemblage. The game, although rather one-sided, was interesting and exciting, the prizes to be contended for adding an exciting element which the nature of the contest did not warrant. The New-York nine dashed off with a good lead, and kept it till the close. The fielding was of the sharpest kind, and some of the individual play was brilliant. New-York excelled at the bat and Brooklyn in the field. For mixed-up nines, who could not have had much practice, the playing was rather remarkable,—the errors being very few. The prizes, and the conditions upon which they were to be awarded, were as follows: Two pair of handsome rosewood bats, silver mounted, to be presented to the Club whose players made the most bases; a gold medal, suitably inscribed, to the player catching the most fly balls; a statuette of "The Pitcher," presented by Mr. JOHN DEACON, to the player making the best score; a pair of Russia leather base-ball shoes to the player making the second best score. The prizes were awarded as follows: a pair of clubs to the Mutual Club, their players having made 13 bases, Actives 8, Unions 3. The Brooklyn Clubs stood as follows: Stars 9, Atlantics 9, Eckfords 6. The tie between the Atlantics and Stars, was decided in favor of the Stars. The gold medal was won by PABOR of the Union Club, he having taken four fly balls. WALKER and PIKE each made the same number of bases, but PIKE lost two hands more than WALKER, and the latter being left on his base twice. The statuette should have gone to WALKER without dispute, but the Committee recognized PIKE's claims as equal to WALKER's, and in deciding the tie PIKE won. DEVYR having made the most bases, was presented with the shoes. A handsome sum will accrue to a noble charity as the result of this game, the score of which we append:

NEW-YORK.	Outs.	Runs.	BROOKLYN.	Outs.	Runs.
Pike, 3d b.	3	3	Crane, 2d b.	4	0
Goldie, 1st b.	4	2	Patterson, s. s.	4	1
H. C. Kelly, r. f.	4	1	Rogers, l. f.	3	0
Devry, s. s.	1	2	Start, 1st b.	4	0
Birdsall, l. f.	5	0	Klein, r. f.	4	0
W. J. Kelly, c.	3	1	Worth, l. f.	2	1
Hatfield, 2d b.	2	1	Ferguson, 3d b.	2	1
Pabor, c. f.	4	1	Twandel, p.	2	2
Walker, p.	1	2	Macdiarmid, c.	2	2
Totals	27	13	Totals	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
New-York	1	7	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	—13
Brooklyn	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	—7

Out on bases—New-York, 9; Brooklyn, 7.
Struck out—WORTH, 1.
Fly-catches—New-York, 9; Brooklyn, 16.
Out on fouls—New-York, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Left on bases—New-York, 11; Brooklyn, 5.
Passed balls—KELLY, 1; MACDIARMID, 5.
Bases on called balls—GOLDIE, 1.
Umpire—Mr. JOHN A. LOWELL, of the Lowell Club, Boston.
Scorers—Messrs. MCCONNELL and MACDIARMID.
Time of game—One hours and forty-five minutes.

The Brooklyn City Government—Estimated Expenses for the Next Fiscal Year.

The Committee appointed by the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held a meeting on Wednesday evening, at which the Mayor submitted his budget of the amount of money required to be raised by tax for the expenses of the City Government for the year 1868. The following are the sums to be raised for the different purposes named:

Amount to be raised for principal of City bonds	$228,500 00
Amount to be raised for interest on same	477,613 26
Amount to be raised for principal of certificates by act of the Legislature, April 12, 1867	43,375 61
Amount to be raised for interest on certificates	2,788 48
To pay for awards and expenses of lands taken for the improvement of Brooklyn Heights	122,845 00
Amount to be raised for interest of awards from date of confirmation to Jan. 1, 1868	6,098 33
Amount to be raised to pay expenses for opening North Tenth, North Third, North Eleventh, North Twelfth, South First, South Second, South Third, South Fourth, South Fifth, South Eighth, South Ninth, South Tenth and South Eleventh streets, from First-street to the East River	66,643 36
Amount to be raised for interest on above awards	4,595 03
Balance due parties who paid assessments for widening Main-street	575 00
Amount of salaries of City officers, Aldermen, clerks and Fire Department	225,000 00
For Police purposes, including advertising, contingent expenses, gas, repairs and alterations to Station-houses	593,557 03
For the Fire Department	50,000 00
Amount to be raised for keeping bridges over Gowanus Canal in repair, &c.	9,900 00
Amount to be raised for principal and interest of the Wallabout Bay Improvement	30,000 00
Amount to be raised for planting, fencing, draining, regulating and policing the City Parks	142,000 00
Claims against Commissioners on Williamsburgh Improvement for printing, to be charged to the late City of Williamsburgh	4,276 68
Amount to be raised for general purposes, including lighting streets, ($370,000,) contingencies, fuel, gas, ($6,000,) repairing streets, numbering streets, ($10,000,) &c.	560,400 00
Amount to be raised for cleaning streets,	73,750 00
Amount to be raised for school purposes, including teachers' wages, ($259,000,) increased compensation of teachers, ($40,000,) repairs, painting, &c.	666,392 85
Amount to be raised for payment of one-fifth of $45,000 for furnishing schools by act of the Legislature, and interest	115,200 00
Total to be raised for city expenses for 1868	$3,422,410 63

The meeting of the joint Board will take place on the 11th day of September, when the above estimates will be submitted for their consideration.

Fatal Accident on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

On Wednesday evening an accident occurred on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, resulting in the death of a fireman, and serious injury to a a brakeman. It appears that at 8 o'clock a down freight train stopped at Blauveltville to wait for the up passenger train, which left Jersey City at 6:42 P. M. The switch was turned so that the latter train could run on to a side track on reaching Blauveltville, while the freight train came on down. Two freight cars loaded with lumber were standing on the side track. Another car was run on this track from the freight train, which started the two cars loaded with lumber. They were standing on a heavy down grade, and having once started, the brakemen could not stop them, owing to the fact that the brakes were nearly worn out. The engineer of the freight train saw the danger, and leaping from his engine, threw two ties in front of the cars; but they were cut in two, and the cars continued down the grade in the direction from which the passenger train was momentarily expected. The brakeman, VAN HORTON, remained on the freight cars and endeavored to check their speed. They continued on their way in spite of his efforts, and were soon running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, when on turning the curve the passenger train was seen ascending the hill at nearly the same rate. The brakeman saved himself by leaping from the freight cars. A moment afterward the cars met the engine with a terrible shock; the two freight cars were broken to pieces, and the lumber scattered on either side of the road; the engine was demolished. ALBERT HOPPER, the fireman, was instantly killed, and JOHN O'BLENIS, the brakeman, was seriously injured. There was only one passenger car attached to the train, and fortunately none of the passengers were injured. The hand-rail which was along the side of the engine broke off and ran through HOPPER's breast, killing him instantly. It required the strength of two or three men to take the piece of iron out of his body. The engineer escaped uninjured.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The following convictions and fines were procured by this Society during the month of May, 1867:

M. Rudden, confining cows, $10; Paul Sherer, throwing a dog overboard from a ferry-boat, judgment suspended; John Smith, driving a lame horse, $10; John Nuhn, driving and overloading a lame horse, $10; F. Kerns, driving lame horse, $10; M. P. Mount, driving a horse with running sore and swollen legs, $5; J. Hyatt, starving a horse, $25; J. Goldstein, crowding calves in wagon, $10; L. Bitzke, driving a lame horse, $20; William Hager, beating and shooting a dog, $10; J. Carroll, driving a lame horse, $10; G. Dacy, throwing a dog overboard, judgment suspended; M. Blake, driving a horse with running sore on leg and lame, $10; Patrick Keenan, driving a lame horse, $10; P. Burck, kicking a horse, $10; J. Goray, driving a horse with sore leg and lame, $10; J. Ranscher, whipping his team in a cruel manner, $10; A. Miller, driving a horse with running sore on his breast, $10; J. Durkin, driving calf with broken leg, five days' imprisonment; J. R. Wilson, beating a horse, $10; J. Frank, striking a horse with bar of iron, 10; L. Levensky, striking a horse with bar of iron, $10; P. Cassidy, cruelly driving two calves, $2 50; T. Ryan and G. Grove, for driving horse with running sore on shoulder, $10 each; P. Ward, brutally killing a disabled horse, $10; N. Hendricks, abusing a dog, $5; William Maxwell, abusing a horse, $10. Total, $257 50.

THE MURDERER O'BRIEN.

His Execution to Take Place To-Day—The Preparations, &c.

The dread sentence of the law in the case of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, convicted of murder in the first degree, in having killed his mistress, KATE SMITH, in a house of ill-fame in Prince-street, in June, 1866, will doubtless be carried into effect at an early hour this morning, in the yard of the City Prison, in Centre-street.

Until yesterday the condemned man was hopeful of a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life; but this false hope was dispelled by the receipt of a telegram from the Governor, which read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1867.

To John Kelly, Sheriff City and County of New-York:

Your telegram is received. It is not my intention to interfere in any way with the sentence of the Court in the case of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN. R. E. FENTON.

Sheriff KELLY waited upon O'BRIEN yesterday morning, informed him of the contents of the fatal dispatch, and bade him to forsake all hope of earthly clemency and to look to God alone for mercy. JERRY received the intelligence of the final decision of the Executive with apparent surprise, but did not seem to be otherwise affected.

He reiterated the statement so often made by him since the date of his condemnation, that he felt fully prepared to die, and trusted implicitly in the merits of his Savior for the world to come.

Early yesterday morning the scaffold, the same that has been used for several years past, in the execution of murderers, was erected on the south side of the Tombs' yard, immediately in front of the Female Prison.

A very large number of the friends of the culprit called to see him yesterday, which by sad coincidence, was his twenty-fifth birth-day. His mother, two sisters and two brothers, had a protracted interview with him in the afternoon. The scene was a very affecting one, and one quite too sacred to be detailed to the public. After dinner, of which he partook heartily, JERRY improved the privilege afforded him to walk the corridor, and seemed to enjoy the simple recreation, after his long and close confinement in the "condemned cell." He was deeply thoughtful at times, but quite cheerful generally, and spoke pleasantly to those who visited him. He indulged in lengthy conversations with his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father DURANQUET and two Sisters of Charity, who have visited him faithfully since his incarceration. After these interviews he professed to feel greater comfort of mind and strength of heart.

During the last ten days Sheriff KELLY has been overrun with applications for permits to witness the execution. It is no exaggeration to say that these may be reckoned by thousands, but the number of tickets of admission has been limited to about two hundred, including those furnished to members of the Press.

The Police arrangements will be superintended by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, who will be assisted by a force of 150 patrolmen.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Blackberry Festival—Discussion on the Merits of the Kittatinny and Lawton.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute, according to their custom for a few years past, being invited by E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J., held a Blackberry Festival, on Thursday the 8th, at Newton, N. J., near the place where the famous Kittatinny blackberry was originated. At 8 o'clock A. M. the delegation embarked at the foot of Barclay-street. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company had put an extra train of cars on the road for the express accommodation of the Club and invited guests. After a few hours' ride, the party found themselves at the Anderson House, in Newton, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner, before going to the fields of the Kittatinnies, to enjoy the anticipated dessert of large, luscious and fully ripe berries. At no former festival has there been such a large and highly respectable and intelligent company. Pomologists from all over the country were among the invited guests of the Club. The Press was represented by a respectable corps of the editorial fraternity from New-York, Boston, Newark, Central New-York and other localities. The occasion was one of unusual pleasure and gratification. After finishing a sumptuous repast, the ladies and the lame and lazy gentlemen took carriages from the public house to the inviting fields of the far-famed Kittatinny berries, and such sights of fruit we never beheld before. About one-third of the fruit was fit to pluck. The bushes were loaded with large and beautiful specimens. After examining the fruit and large bushes, the party made a silent raid on the berries, and having eaten to satiety, they filled their baskets and retraced their steps to the Anderson House, where the Club and the crowd convened to talk about fruit.

SESSION OF THE CLUB.

On motion of P. T. QUINN, Gen. HALSTEAD was chosen Chairman, and O. EDWARDS TODD Secretary *pro tem.* The Chairman then designated P. T. Quinn, J. J. Thomas, L. Wetherell, R. S. Swords and Geo. E. Woodward to report resolutions touching the festival and the Kittatinny berry. This Committee retired for a few minutes, when they reported the following resolutions:

The Committee of the invited guests of Mr. E. WILLIAMS to this his fourth annual excursion to see and test the Kittatinny blackberry feel that in giving expression to the sentiments of the party they represent, they have to utter but one common sentiment of the highest gratification—believing as they do that each and every one has realized to the fullest extent his most favorable anticipations. They would, therefore, propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this party are due to Mr. WILLIAMS for his generosity in providing for his guests an excursion so replete with pleasurable enjoyments.

Resolved, That the thanks of all fruit-growers are eminently due to Mr. WILLIAMS for his labors in introducing the Kittatinny blackberry, and that we do most cordially give our approval to this excellent variety of a fruit so valuable, believing as we do that it meets in quality, productiveness and hardiness especially all that is claimed for it; in short, that it possesses everything required for a first-class berry.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the proprietors of the Anderson House for the very satisfactory manner in which they have catered to the wants and comforts of us, their guests, and for the courteous and kindly treatment afforded us in the facilities for this meeting.

Dr. J. P. TRIMBLE was then called out, who said: We have seen blackberries to-day. What we have seen here to-day tells its own story. The sight of these berries will satisfy any one that blackberries can be grown in sufficient quantities to supply all our markets. The Doctor then talked a few minutes on strawberries, a short time about the cultivation of apples, and then branched off on the superiority of the soil of New-Jersey, which, he thought, is worth $20 an acre more than the land in any other State in the Union. He talked about making more strenuous efforts to grow more apples. He alluded to the ravages of the curculio; but said we are such cowards that we permit this little Turk to prevent our markets being flooded with apricots, plums, and all other choice fruits. What the farmers of this and all other States want to do is to destroy this insect—the curculio—in the larvæ state. If farmers would allow their hogs to devour their fallen fruit, which contains the larvæ of this destructive insect.

Gen. HALSTEAD was called for, who made some excellent remarks on the adaptation of the light soil of South Jersey, where they have raised forty-five bushels of excellent wheat per acre the season past, to general farming purposes.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH was next called out, who made some interesting remarks on the culture of such fine fruit as the party had just seen. His remarks were received with demonstrations of applause. He said it is perfectly amazing to see what can be done in the culture of small fruit to-day. There is not a single patch of ground where we have been to-day that is not capable of being made more productive than a cornfield.

Mr. LAWTON, the originator of the Lawton blackberry, responded to a call and talked for a few minutes on the resources of New-Jersey and the culture of fruit.

THOS. CAVANICH, florist and pomologist of Brooklyn, who has heretofore expressed some doubts about the Kittatinny, in speaking of what had been seen yesterday, said he would retract all that he had ever thrown out about the Kittatinny, as he now thinks it superior to the Lawton.

J. J. THOMAS, of Union Springs, N. Y., being called out, said that the last Winter was the most severe weather on fruit that he ever knew, as the cherry and plum were killed by the cold weather. But the bushes of the Kittatinny blackberry in his yard were not injured at all. This, he thought, told largely in favor of the great hardiness of the variety. Two years ago he had planted a lot of the Kittatinny bushes, and some of them now have 350 full-sized berries on a single bush.

P. T. QUINN responded to a call, and said he felt proud that he was associated with a class of men who have done so much to introduce such excellent fruit. He thinks as well of the hardiness of the Kittatinny and of its productiveness and excellence of the fruit as he did four years ago. He thought the Kittatinny equal to the Lawton in productiveness and hardiness.

A. G. BALDWIN, an experienced fruit-grower, stated that the Kittatinny is a sweeter berry than the Lawton, and does not turn red when taken to market, like the Lawton.

The question was then asked by a lady, "Which is the most desirable berry for general cultivation?"

A gentleman who has had some considerable experience with the Lawton and Kittatinny said they are of equal value; but they were running out the Lawton and introducing the Kittatinny on his ground.

L. WETHERELL, of Boston, responded to a call, and said that farmers and horticulturists are too much isolated. They do not mingle together like other men. He felt glad that Mr. WILLIAMS did not neglect to invite the ladies—the wives and daughters of his guests.

Mr. E. WILLIAMS extended his congratulations to the ladies and gentlemen who had favored him with their company, and the Mayor of Newark responded in behalf of the invited members of the Club. The meeting then dissolved, and the company arrived in the evening at New-York in safety and with pleasant reminiscences of the day.

Meeting of the Union Republican General Committee.

Last evening a very large meeting of this organization was held at the hall No. 435 Fourth-avenue, over seventy members being in attendance. THOMAS E. SMITH occupied the chair, with A. JACKSON PLUMB acting as Secretary. After the reading of the minutes and reports of committees had been called for, Mr. DAVIS moved that the rule of the Committee which vacates the seat of any member who has been absent for three successive meetings be at once enforced. Mr. ARMSTRONG moved as an amendment that the absentees be notified that at the September meeting such action will be taken, and that at that time the seats of all members who shall be then absent be declared vacant. A lengthy and animated debate, participated in by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Dr. BLAISDELL and others, thereupon ensued, and finally the amendment of Mr. ARMSTRONG was adopted, but not, however, until the Committee had unmistakably manifested a determination to exact a rigid attention to their duties upon the part of the members.

Mr. PLUMB offered a resolution ordering that the members of the General Committee shall be a Committee to enroll the citizens of the several Assembly Districts into Grant Clubs, which work is to be completed before the 15th of September next, and the various District Clubs to elect five delegates each to a county Grant Club, the General Committee to designate the time and place of the meeting of this county club for the purpose of organization. After remarks, showing that this action was necessary to give practical effect to the nomination by the General Committee of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Committee then adjourned.

Board of Excise.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday the licenses of the following persons were revoked for violation of the law: Patrick Dixon, No. 362 West Sixteenth-street; Frank J. Fisch, No. 174 Christopher-street; Carl Stottner, No. 68 Christie-street; Ludwig Bosch, No. 371 East Houston-street; Joseph Larkin, 332 First-avenue; Henry Hofiditz, No. 56 Ludlow-street; Chas. Herter, No. 264 East Houston-street; Fires A. Buchmann, No. 239 Centre-street; John G. Beck, No. 148 Avenue A; Wm. Higgins, No. 531 Broome-street; Philip Henry, No. 190 Spring-street; John Gerken, No. 63 New-Bowery; Geo. W. Sherman, No. 187 Wooster-street; Lewis Kramer, No. 294 Pearl-street.

Seventy-one applications for licenses were reported favorably. The Board adjourned till noon Wednesday of the week after next.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, the President in the Chair. The Chief Engineer reported the number of fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies during the month of July to be 51—no alarm being sounded for them, thus showing the efficiency of the present system of fire patrol as adopted by the Commissioners.

The total number of telegraph alarms was 58, showing that altogether 109 fires took place in this City in the space of one month; yet no very serious damage was sustained, there being but three buildings entirely destroyed, and these occupied by carpenters and painters and filled with combustibles.

The consideration of Mr. ABBE's motion relative to the reduction of the salaries of the working firemen to $780 per annum, instead of $1,000 now received, was made the special order for the next meeting.

A communication was received from WINTERS, HUNT & Co., of No. 259 Bowery, expressing their thanks to Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND and the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, for valuable services rendered in saving property at their premises on the morning of the 1st inst.

No further business transpired and the Board adjourned.

Mr. Strauss and the Belgian Consul.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of to-day a report of the last meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, in which your reporter, alluding to the malpractices of STRAUSS, at Antwerp, says that "they had been glossed over through undue influence exercised with the then Belgian Consul."

Allow me to state in vindication of the memory of a noble and good man, now deceased, that I said not a word against the high character of Mr. MALI. On the contrary, I informed some of the gentlemen present, in a private conversation, after the meeting, that the man STRAUSS, on a previous occasion, was so malignant that, by the influence of his son, who is said to have been attached to the Belgian Legation at Washington, he endeavored to have Mr. MALI removed from his office, for no other reason than that Mr. MALI had protected the interests of his countrymen against the swindling efforts of STRAUSS.

Yours, respectfully, W. KAPP.

An Imposter Abroad.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article in the TIMES of yesterday reporting the arrest of a man named CAMPBELL DUNCAN, who tried to palm himself off as a detective from the "Bureau of Information," No. 160 Fulton-street. The fellow DUNCAN has never been employed at said Bureau or in any way connected with it. I know him, but only as an imposter and "beat." As I have heard of other imposters beside this DUNCAN trying to swindle people by representing that they were employed by the "Bureau of Information," you may render an important service to your readers, as well as said Bureau, by stating the following fact, viz.: all detectives and agents of said Bureau are provided with, and carry with them, commissions, or certificates, with the official seal of this establishment stamped thereon.

D. W. ELMORE, Superintendent.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

WHOLESALE LARCENY OF PINS.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. JESSE C. KINNER, of No. 307 Broadway, noticed two men entering the store of J. M. BILLINGS & Co., at No. 96 Franklin-street, and soon after emerge therefrom with a large box. As he suspected a larceny had been committed he gave an alarm, and the two men were arrested by Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct, when the box was found to contain about $49 worth of pins. The prisoners gave their names as GEORGE E. WILSON and CHARLES MAIN, and, on being arraigned before the magistrate, yesterday morning, MAIN confessed his guilt. Both were fully committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. GEORGE H. SHREVE, one of the partners of the firm who were robbed, made the complaint.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

MICHAEL GARVIN, who lives at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, made the casual acquaintance of MARY TAYLOR, at the bar-room No. 64 Greenwich-street, where they indulged in several drinks together. While thus enjoying themselves GARVIN was robbed of $115 in Treasury notes and a bank check for $100, which he carried in his breast pocket. MARY was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate on suspicion, when she was held for trial. The money was not recovered.

PICKPOCKET.

JOHN GREEN, from Staten Island, met ARCHIBALD MCDOWELL, and while they were together on Wednesday evening, a woman named KATE LYONS saw MCDOWELL steal $8 in cash from the vest pocket of GREEN, when the pickpocket was arrested. When arraigned before the Court yesterday the accused was held for trial.

SHOPLIFTER.

EDGAR WOOD entered JOHN MURPHY's boot and shoe store, No. 630 Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, under pretence of purchasing goods. Instead of doing so he stole a pair of shoes, being detected in the act by the proprietor, who caused his arrest. The magistrate remanded him for trial.

A NEW HITCH.

THOMAS LEE, *alias* Tommy Stack, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a watch from the person of WM. J. CHAMBERLAIN, a resident of one of the Western States, while they were in a Broadway stage. When the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, that functionary recognized him as a notorious thief, who was discharged the day before by Recorder HACKETT at the General Sessions on a similar complaint. LEE was locked up for trial, and the papers were sent to the Grand Jury for renewed consideration.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

AN UNPROFITABLE VISIT.

JOSEPH MAITLAND, of Philadelphia, temporarily sojourning at the Brandreth House, at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, and occupying Room No. 144, was wakened yesterday morning before daybreak by a noise in his room. Peering into the semi-darkness, he saw the shadowy outline of a man, and asked the natural question: "Who is there?" The only effect of the question was the swift departure of the shadowy outline from the room, and Mr. MAITLAND, jumping out of bed and pursuing it, was so fortunate as to catch it in the corridor, when the substance proved to be a man named JOSEPH B. CONNELL, a native of New-York, 27 years of age, and having no residence at present, according to his own statement. On being searched at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, whither he was conveyed upon being arrested, it appeared that he had obtained nothing from the room he had entered uninvited, except a penknife of the value of $1 50. The prisoner was committed on the charge of burglary for trial at the General Sessions.

A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Officer LAWRENCE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, brought two youths, 19 and 20 years of age, named MICHAEL ENNIS and JOSEPH LINDEN, up to the railing, and made affidavit that on the 7th day of August, in the City and County of New-York, they did knowingly and secretly conceal on their persons, with intent to use against some other, a certain deadly weapon known as a sling-shot, which proved, indeed, a dangerous weapon to ENNIS and LINDEN, as the Justice required them to give bail in the sum of $1,000 each, to answer the offence at the Court of General Sessions. Not being able so to do they were committed.

TILL TAPPING.

Yesterday C. E. T. MOORES, No. 34 Sixth-avenue, caught a man named THOMAS MCGUIRE behind his counter, in the act of robbing the money drawer. The accused was sent to the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

Officer DENNIS BROWN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was arraigned charged with striking with his club, a boy named WILLIAM E. CARTER, residing at 1,393 Broadway. There was a large number of witnesses in Court in behalf of the boy, who manifested the usual rancour against a policeman, and although they proved the striking with sufficient distinctness, they appeared anxious to prove much more. Mr. MILLS, who has resided in the neighborhood for twenty years, testified that he had requested Officer BROWN to keep the boys away from the scene of the assault, the corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue, and he has on several occasions heard them use very insulting language to the officers. Justice LEDWITH stated that he had received letters from several respectable citizens speaking in high terms of Officer BROWN, and that he should hold the case under advisement.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

The Magistrate's "minutes" marked crime as at a low tide yesterday on the east side, as it exhibited but a few cases of drunkenness, and a few others of wordy and fistic combats, the former being legally paraphrased as disorderly conduct, and the latter dignified as assault and battery. There was nothing provocative of remark, except one case concerning

A WHISKY BARREL

which HENRY A. FESTER, No. 120 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon left on the pavement in front of his store, and which JOHN KELLY, an unkempt and stalwart specimen of young Ireland, attempted to roll away. Being intercepted, however, the barrel went back to its accustomed place and KELLY to the Court-room, whence he was transferred to the prison to await a trial at the Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—MCGINNIS, ALDERMAN.

The Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Precincts, composing the Fourth Police District, produced before the Court, on the morning returns, precisely four prisoners. Two of these offenders against the law had been found drunk in the streets, another had emphasized a personal hostility by a blow with a clenched hand—legally, fist, and the fourth was a woman named BRIDGET DOUGHERTY, who had assaulted the Pound in her desire to regain possession of a lost goat, which had been incarcerated in that receptacle for wandering quadrupeds.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—At 6 o'clock last evening a man named THOMAS BURTON, residing at No. 85 Sixth-avenue, fell from his truck in Greenwich-avenue, near Sixth-avenue, seriously injuring his head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer CHRYSTAL, of the Ninth Precinct.... At 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laborer, named CORNELIUS READ, who resides at No. 13 Amity-street, was run over at the corner of Spring and Thompson streets, by Car No. 104 of the Seventh-avenue line, inflicting a severe wound in the leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a boy named MICHAEL TOOHEY, aged five years, and residing at No. 353 East Ninth-street, when in the act of crossing Avenue B, at the corner of Ninth-street, was run over by car No. 87, of the Avenue B line, and his right leg badly crushed. He was taken home by some citizens, and the driver of the car, JAMES SHIELDS, was arrested by officer HUGHES of the Seventeenth Precinct.... At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a boy named JAMES FRALEY, aged 13 years, while putting up a clothes-line on the roof of the house No. 200 Sixth-street, fell from the roof to the sidewalk and was killed. The Coroner was notified.... At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little girl, 6 years of age, named MARY BRIDGEMAN, residing at No. 27 Vandewater-street, was run over in Vandewater-street by coach No. 5, driven by JOHN TONER, and her leg seriously injured. The child was taken to its home, and the driver was not arrested, as no blame could be attached to him.... Yesterday afternoon, a boatman, named GEORGE PORTER, residing at No. 10 Oak-street, was seriously injured by being crushed between the dock and a boat at Pier No. 7 East River.

CASUALTIES.—As Mr. and Mrs. JAMES, of Riverdale were driving down the Kingsbridge Road in a light wagon, their carriage collided with another vehicle belonging to W. W. THOMPSON, of Yonkers. The collision was so violent that both Mr. JAMES and his wife were thrown from their seats and severely injured.... JOHN MITCHELL, seaman, sustained serious injury on the head by a fall from the stoop of No. 183 Cherry-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... An unknown man sustained similar injuries by a fall from his cart in West-street, when he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.... JOHN WHITEHOUSE, laborer, was severely injured by the fall of a portion of a shed he was pulling down, on the corner of Vestry and Washington streets. He was taken home to No. 452 Washington-street.... JAMES CRAWLEY, of No. 307 Madison-street, fell down stairs at No. 178 Clinton-street, where was visiting, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken home by friends.... MARY JANE KLOBCK, a German woman, was severely burned yesterday at No. 102 Columbia-street, by the accidental explosion of a can of kerosene oil, as she was lighting a fire. Her injuries are not considered dangerous as yet.

THE CASE OF MR. SERGROVE.—In our police reports of Tuesday, it was stated that Mr. JOHN SERGROVE, a highly respectable man, was arrested on a charge of having picked a person's pocket on one of the Brooklyn cars. In justice to Mr. SERGROVE, it should be stated that no suspicion exists against him. He was immediately discharged on being taken to the station-house. Three other persons were arrested at the same time as Mr. SERGROVE.

ROWING MATCH.—On Saturday next, at 5 P. M., there is to be a rowing match on the North River, off the Elysian Fields, between several of the employes of a large dry goods firm of this City. The principal interest of the contest consists in the fact that several of the contestants never handled an oar before. The prize is to be a leather medal with a suitable inscription.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING-MACHINE ROBBERY.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Co., an account of whose robbery by some of the employes of the Company was published in the TIMES last month, has recovered nearly all the property taken. The total loss will not exceed $3,000. It is ascertained that the extent of the robbery was not nearly so great as at first represented.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 2:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the new building No. 407 Greenwich-street, caused by the combustion of some lime barrels. The flames were speedily extinguished, resulting in but slight loss to the owner, H. BECHSTEEN.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of the boy, JOHN WARTLING, who was drowned on Wednesday, while bathing in the creek near Ninety-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was recovered yesterday. Coroner GOVER held an inquest at the residence of the parents in Ninety-third-street.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new born male infant was found on Wednesday night by JOHN MCNEIL, on the stoop of his dwelling, No. 48 Barrow-street. The remains were handed over to the Ninth Ward Police and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELRY.—Detective WONDERLY yesterday arrested a teacher connected with the Brooklyn Truant Home, named WILLIAM H. SOMERS, on the complaint of JAMES B. BAINE, of DeKalb-avenue, who charges him with stealing jewelry from his house to the value of $700. The only evidence against the accused, thus far, is that of a girl about 12 years of age, who states that he called at the house one morning while the family was absent, and inquired for Mr. BAINE, but did not stay long. On the return of Mrs. BAINE she discovered that the box containing her jewelry had been broken open and the contents gone. As there was no one at the house but the accused on that morning he was at once suspected, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. SOMERS was brought before Justice CORNWELL, and committed for examination, which will be held this morning.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER.—The borings near the foot of Fulton-street for the piers of the proposed East River Bridge are progressing favorably, the depth thus far gained being about 35 feet. Bowlders mixed with hard sand have been the obstacles met with. A large bowlder was encountered at the depth of 27 feet, which was not pierced through until the present depth was attained. The borings will be continued some 16 feet deeper, and if clay or sand is not reached the foundation will then be laid.

SERIOUS FALL.—A roofer named GEORGE D. PIKE, residing in Tenth-street, New-York, while at work on the roof of the public school in Conselyea-street, E. D., on Wednesday evening, accidentally fell to the street, a distance of fifty feet, and sustained injuries which are likely to prove fatal. He was kindly cared for by Father MCDONALD until yesterday afternoon, when he was sent to the City Hospital.

COMPLETION OF A GOOD WORK.—The work of opening the streets to the river, from South Brooklyn to Bushwick Creek, was yesterday completed by Street Commissioner FENEY, and all citizens, except the squatters affected, are rejoicing.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE DOCKS, WHARVES AND PIERS OF JERSEY CITY.—At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City on Tuesday night, a resolution was offered by Alderman DAVIS instructing the Committee on Streets and Public Health, in conjunction with the Corporation Attorney, to report to the Common Council whether the Corporation of Jersey City possesses the right or power under the charter of Jersey City, or its supplements, to take possession of any or all of the docks, wharves and piers on the waters surrounding Jersey City, thereby to enable the public to use the same, and enhance the value of commercial facilities, promote all measures tending to extend public streets, and add to the growth and prosperity of the city.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. GRAHAM.—In the case of S. B. GRAHAM, who died suddenly at Bergen, on Monday, after drinking a number of glasses of lager-beer, a *post-mortem* examination has since been made. It revealed the fact that the heart and lungs were in a healthy condition, while the brain was slightly congested, but not sufficiently so to cause death. The contents of the stomach will be analyzed and the result made known at the inquest before Coroner WARREN on Friday.

THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The Jersey City Yacht Club will go on their annual cruise on the 17th inst. They will rendezvous at Fairhaven, on the Shrewsbury River, and will be absent four days.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR dull with a declining tendency, although quotations are no lower; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10. CORN firm but quiet; No. 1 offered at $1 05 and No. 2 at $1 03, with buyers at $1 02 for the latter. OATS and other grains scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—106,800 bushels Corn, 613,700 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—15,700 bushels Corn; 919,000 feet Lumber. The amount of grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 17,000 bushels Wheat, 1,706,000 bushels Corn, 137,000 bushels Oats, 9,280 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; prices are unchanged. CORN dull and nominal at 98c., with no buyers over 95c. OATS in good demand at 50c.@51c. RYE dull, 98c.@$1. BARLEY $1 10@$1 15 for Prime to Choice Fall. COTTON unchanged; Middlings, 26c.@26½c. WHISKY steady at 30c., in bond. PROVISIONS buoyant. MESS PORK advanced to $23 50 with no sellers. BULK MEATS firmer—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 13c. BACON firm—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS firm at 20c.@21c. for Sugar-cured. LARD dull at 12½c. BUTTER dull at 16c.@19c. CHEESE, 11c.@12c. EGGS dull at 15c. Selected LINSEED, $1 30@$1 32. COFFEE in moderate demand at 22c.@26½c. SUGAR firm at 12c.@15c. for Raw and 16c.@17½c. for Refined. GOLD, 139¾.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

COFFEE dull; stock large. COTTON steady and scarce. FLOUR declined 50c.; City Mill Superfine, $10; Standard Extra, $10 25@$10 75; Shipping Extra, $11@$11 50; retailing brands, $12@$13 50; Family, $15. WHEAT declined 10c.; prices range from $2@$2 65 for White, and $1 75@$2 53 for Red. CORN steady at $1 18@$1 20 for White, and $1 12@$1 15 for Yellow. OATS active at 72c.@80c. for new. RYE $1 40@$1 45. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. BACON—13c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Rib Sides, and 16c.@16½c. for Clear Rib. LARD—Sales of Western at 13¼c., and City at 13c. SUGARS were active; fair to good Refined, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; large sales yesterday to the trade on private terms. WHISKY dull.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but declined 5c. No. 1 Winter Red at $2 05@$2 10; No. 2 at $1 85@$1 86. CORN opened at 98¾c.@99¼c. and declined 3c., but rallied and closed dull at 96¼c. OATS declined 3c.@5c.; sales at 56c.@57c. for No. 1, and 55c.@56c. for No. 2. RYE firm at 98c.@$1 01½. PORK firmer at $23@$23 25. LARD nominal at 12½c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 50@$6 62½ for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $6 75@$7 for good to extra choice. SHEEP are dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

TOBACCO active. HEMP firm. COTTON heavy. FLOUR buoyant; city millers claim an advance of 50c.; Extra, $8@$8 50; Double Extra, $9 50@$10 25; Choice and Fancy, $10 50@$12. WHEAT advanced 5c.@10c.; prime and choice Red, $1 90@$2; choice White, $2 05; Fancy Red and White, $2 06@$2 10. CORN advancing; White, $1 10@$1 15; Yellow, $1 03@$1 05; Mixed, 95c.@$1. OATS advanced 3c.@5c.; sales at 49c.@55c. RYE advancing; sales at 75c.@90c. PROVISIONS heavy; MESS PORK, $23 37½@$24. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15¼c. LARD heavy. WHISKY free, $2@$2 05. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,200 sacks; Corn, 1,600 sacks; Oats, 1,800 sacks; Barley, 183 sacks; Rye, 141 sacks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

CATTLE—Prices are down this week, the best grades being ½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, lower, and the poorer qualities ¼c.@¾c.; Receipts, 5,600 head, the greater portion of which are poor, thin stock, averaging about 1,100 pounds and under; the top price for best extra 75c.; choice Kentucky steers, averaging 1,430 pounds was $8 50, and from this prices ranged down to $5@$6 for the poorest; sales about 3,000 head. SHEEP in moderate request at 4½c.@6c. LAMBS 7c.@8c.; receipts, 7,000 head. HOGS—Sales 700 at 7¼c.@7⅞c.; demand light; receipts, 5,300 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON unchanged; sales 900 bales; Low Middlings 26c.; receipts, 13 bales. FLOUR—Little doing; superfine $8 62. CORN advanced 5c. for White. OATS—None in first hands; nominally $1 15. PORK in moderate inquiry, and prices are unchanged; sales at $25 50. BACON—Light jobbing demand; Shoulders 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides 15¾c.@16c. Sugar-cured HAMS 19c.@22½c. LARD in tierces 14c. Gold 139¾@140. Sterling Exchange 152½@154½. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR a shade lower but quiet; sales Spring at $10@$10 25, Red at $11, White at $11 50@$12 50. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 84. CORN very dull and nominal; car lots No. 2 selling at $1@$1 02. OATS—Sales 600 bushels new Ohio and 2,000 bushels Wisconsin at 78c. Other articles dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—19,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 3,700 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—81,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

TOBACCO—Sales 215 hhds. at full rates from $3 05@$25. Superfine FLOUR, $7; A No. 1 New, $12. WHEAT $1 75@$1 85. CORN—Shelled and delivered $1; in bulk, 83c.@85c. OATS—New, in bulk, 53c.@55c. RYE 95c.@$1. GROCERIES active. Refined SUGAR declined ¼c. Low Middling COTTON 24½c. MESS PORK $23 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c. LARD, in tierces, 12¾c. WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 30c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR quiet; White Wheat, $11. WHEAT advanced 5c.; White Michigan, $2 19@$2 20; Amber, $2 08; receipts to-day, 26,000 bushels. CORN nominally declined 4c.; held at $1; sales of White Michigan at 96c.; receipts to-day, 7,000 bushels. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 61c. for new. RYE, 9[illegible]c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 8.

WHEAT is in better demand; No. 1 held at $2 10; No. 2 at $2 05. CORN dull at 96c.@97c. OATS dull; Old, 65c.@67c.; New, 60c. BARLEY nominal. RYE held at $1 10.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR active; City Doubles, $10 75@$11 22. WHEAT more active; sales of No. 2 at $1 73. OATS, 73c. for No. 2. CORN weak at 93c. for No. 1. Receipts, 9,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments 700 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON firm at 27c.@28c. CORN advancing; sales at $1@$1 15. OATS 53c.@55c. PORK $25@$25 75. CLEAR SIDES 16c.@16½c. SHOULDERS unchanged. CORN MEAL $5 75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middlings nominally 26½c. Receipts, 257 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,121 bales; Exports, 1,436 bales; Stock, 1,216 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON dull and declining; sales 37 bales; Middlings 24½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON easier; sales 40 bales; Middlings, 26½c.@27c. Receipts 147 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 54c.@55½c. RESIN firm at $2 80@$7 50; the latter for Window Glass.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON—Sales 300 bales; Low Middlings at 24c. Receipts, 64 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The best story of the year is Mrs. CHILD's "Romance of the Republic." A few years ago Mrs. CHILD published an excellent book, "Looking Toward Sunset;" but judging from her new and exceedingly popular story, she is now just in the zenith of her rare powers. This is a book for everybody to read, admire and feel grateful for.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Tripoli	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	July 27	Bremen	New-York.
Denmark	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 1	Havre	New-York.
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 3	London	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Baltic	Aug. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Cimbria	Aug. 10	New-York	Hamburg.
St. Laurent	Aug. 10	New-York	Brest.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Missouri	Aug. 8	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 10	Aspinwall.
Corsica	Aug. 10	Nassau.
Nevada	Aug. 10	San Juan del Norte.
Irene	Aug. 10	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by *City of Baltimore*, Pier No. 45 North River, close at the General Post-office Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France via Havre and Brest, by *St. Laurent*, Pier No. 50 North River, close Saturday at 10 A. M.

Mails for Continent via Southampton and Hamburg, by *Cimbria*, Pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, close Saturday at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier to 12 M.

Mails for Bremen City only, by *Baltic*, Hoboken, close Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Nicaragua, C. A., by *Nevada*, Pier No. 29 North River, close Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for China, Japan, Australia, Aspinwall and the South Pacific, by *Henry Chauncey*, Pier No. 42 North River, close Saturday at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....5 P. M.
North Mails....5 A. M., 1 P. M.
North Mail, Way....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Missouri, for Havana—Francisco Barranco, Adolph Rosenburger, J. A. Smith, Felix Govin and friend, Francis M. McHugues, Nicolos Padson, Carlos Guerrero, Gustave Quiter, John Maloy, M. Cadenas, A. Prihuela, Thomas Watkins, Geo. Riker.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 8—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre*—John M. and Mary Jeremiah, Mary A. Brown, Samuel and Maud Armstrong, Rev. Wm. Tracey, Emily F. Tracey, Wm. James Duff, Elizabeth Sarah Duff, Henry O. and Mary Maria Williams, Galen M. Fisher, Robert and Caroline Bell, S. B. Sigismond, J. W. Hoyt, and 24 second class.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon sets.... 12 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 21 | Gov. Island. 3 20 | Hell Gate.... 4 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Perit, Delancy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Richmond, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships F. B. Cutting, Tyson, Liverpool, Ruger Bros.; American Union, Grant, St. Lawrence River, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Cereal, Bolt, Gibraltar via Philadelphia, Marsh & McCully; Reunion, Schwartz, Swan Island, J. E. Baker & Co.; Triumph, McFarland, Inagua, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Annie Duncan, (Br.,) Cassen, Buenos Ayres, E. P. Braggiotti; Aroostook, Bryant, Inagua, Miller & Houghton; Bogota, Lindsey, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Telegraph, (Br.,) Wood, Carthagena and St. Marta, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Tilt, Barcellos, Bahia via Pernambuco, L. E. Amsinck; Daectah, Partridge, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver; R. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Aug. 6, 5 P. M., lat. 37 29, lon. 74 39, spoke brig Herald, of Philadelphia, disabled in the gale of the 2d, returning to Philadelphia; was bound for Matanzas.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gledell, London and Havre July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Old Colony, Grindle, Baltimore 12 ds., in ballast to Fabbri & Chauncey. Was at anchor one day in the Chesapeake and four days in Hampton Roads. Has had terrible weather on the coast; in lat. 37 44, lon. 75 9, saw a schooner with jibboom and foretopmast gone, and another schr. close by with all sails blown away. Aug. 8, lat. 38 45, lon. 74 6, came up with a ship bound N., with loss of mizzentopmast, maintopgallantmast and foretopgallant-yard; a full-rigged brig had her in charge. The ship was of about 700 tons burden, in ballast, and was probably picked up by the brig. Same time, saw a full-rigged brig, with foretopgallantmast gone. The Old Colony has not sustained the slightest injury.

Bark Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Minssen, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 316 passengers to Hermann Koop. Had 3 deaths. Aug. 2, had a hurricane from S. E. to S. S. E., but received no damage. 5th inst., lat. 40 25, lon. 71 10, fell in with a raft, on which was Capt. Ginn, of the bark Oak Ridge, from Philadelphia for Boston, foundered in the hurricane of the 2d inst. The O. R. was two years old, rated A 1½, and was owned by Alex. Fulton, of Blue Hill; N. T. Hill, of Bucksport; Jos. Wescott, of Portland, and Geo. W. Ginn, the Captain. Capt. Ginn was the only person saved.

Bark Hosea Rich, Pomeray, Antwerp June 25, with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Aug. 2, off George's Banks, in 40 fathoms of water, had a violent hurricane from S. S. E. to S. S. W., with bad cross sea; shipped large quantities of water.

Bark Antelope, White, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffey. 2d inst., lat. 36, lon. 72 30, had a hurricane from S. S. E. to N. W., with tremendous sea; lost deck-load of 39 casks of molasses; decks swept, cabin filled, split and lost sails, &c.; saw a whaling —— in co., who lost foremast by the deck, maintopmast and all her boats; saw her again off Barnegat on the 6th.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Lindsey, Marseilles 40 ds., with mdse. to master. Had the hurricane of the 2d, but received no damage.

Bark P. T. F. Burchard, (Mecklg.,) Bradhering, Cardiff 76 ds., with coal to R. M. Sloman & Eyde.

Bark Cephas Starritt, Conary, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to order.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Stetson, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co. In the hurricane of the 2d, lost part of the deck-load, split sails and received other damage.

Brig Kron Prinz von Preussen, (Pruss.,) Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to J. C. McAndrew.

Brig Albert Fesca, (Prus.,) Schiebe, Antwerp 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. In the gale of the 2d inst., lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Oswego, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Boyle, Demerara 29 ds., with iron to Harvey Barnes. In the hurricane of the 2d inst., lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Olive, Foss, Dobo Island, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to James & Wylie.

Brig Omega, (of Sydney, C. B.,) McGinnis, Cow Bay 14 ds., with master.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brinson, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Bears, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to master. Had heavy weather; split sails and is leaking.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Eddy, Tobasco 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. T. B. Maxwell.

Schr. Miranda, (of New-Haven,) Hardy, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Redondo, Lord, Franklin, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Virginia. In the gale of the 2d inst., lost part of deck-load of straw, and lost and split sails.

Schr. N. Jones, Huntley, Jacksonville 12 ds., with naval stores to Simpson & Clapp. 1st inst., in a heavy gale from S. E., lost part of deck-load and split sails.

Schr. Menawa, Dissosway, Darien, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to A. Bell's Son.

Schr. Eclipse, Stout, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. A. F. Kinberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. Morgan, Davey, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. W. H. Kenzell, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Georgetown, D. C.

SAILED—Steamship Bremen.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8—Arr. steamship Concordia, from New-York; Neptune, do.; bark George Henry, from Ardrossan; brigs H. B. Emery, from Surinam; L. T. Merritt, from Philadelphia; L. T. Knight, from Rondout; J. W. Drisko, Elizabethport; schr. F. H. Allen, Mobile; Br. brig Saxon, from New-York July 29, for St. John's, N. F., in distress; she reports: 2d inst., lat. 41, lon. 68, in a heavy gale, lost mainmast and foretopgallantmast, with a whole set of sails, which were blown from the gaskets; she put in for repairs.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8—Sld. steamship Moneka, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8—Sld. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Norfolk for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 6, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary Ann, Rogers, New-Haven, for Bangor; Onward, Hadley, Elizabethport, for Boston; Royal Archer, Rankhan, Nova Scotia, for New-York; Unexpected, Blane, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; M. C. Mosley, Uram, Boston, for Philadelphia; Jessie B. Smith, Williams, Philadelphia, for Salem; S. M. Strought, Dean, New-York, for Boston; Effort, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston; Moses Lakes, Williamson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Mary Day, Adams, New-York, for Bangor; Fanny Elder, Blay, New-York, for Boston; Pearl, Gookin, New-York, for Boston; Eugene, Bray, Boston, for Maine; Amanda Powers, Robbinson, New-York, for Boston; C. W. Kimball, New-York, for Gardner; Union, Edwards, New-York, for Danvers; Justinia, Geyon, New-York, for Boston; Lake, Mills, Rockland, for Salem; Rankin, Ellis, for Fall River; Elizabeth De Hart, Snow, Philadelphia, for Bangor; Ida May, Buck, Newark, for Dorchester, N. B.; Princeton, Wells, Philadelphia, for Rockland; James English, Barker, Plymouth, for New-York; Cricis, Bowin, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Benjamin English, Salem, for New-York; Charles Hill, Cheeseman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8—Sld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

MORE OF THE GALE OF AUG. 2.—Almost every arrival reports having felt the severity, with more or less damage received, of the hurricane of the 2d inst., (see wreck of bark Oak Ridge.) Mr. Theodore Robinson, Sandy Hook pilot, came in from sea to-day in his pilot-boat John D. Jones, No. 15, having been at sea 16 days, and experienced the blow in all its violence. He reports 5th inst., in lat. 40 28, lon. 69 50, spoke schr. Dasher, of Freeport, Me., Capt. Wyman, 21 ds. from Hayti for Boston, with both masts gone by the deck. Had been supplied with spare spars and some sails by the Br. steamship Bellona, from New-York for London, and required no further assistance; would try for Boston. 3d inst., lat. 41, lon. 66, spoke brig Theresa, from Cow Bay, coal-loaded, all well.

Brig Omega, of Sydney, C. B., coal-loaded, also, off Nantucket, saw a brig who had her plankshear lifted, bowsprit sprung, lost her boat, and had been on her beam ends twice.

Off Gay Head, saw a bark tacking and veering about, as if picking up something, and from Nantucket to Montauk, passed water-casks and large quantities of parts of wrecked furniture and materials.

FORT HAMILTON, L. I., Aug. 8.—The steamer Emily B. Souder, for Charleston, is ashore on the West Bank. She went ashore at ebb tide, with wind S. E. She refused the assistance of a pilot.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports that she spoke in Chesapeake Bay, for Baltimore, a Bremen bark, name unknown, from Havana for Liverpool, distressed, mainmast and otherwise damaged; schrs. Valeria, from Matanzas; Peerless, from Porto; bark Trinclou, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads. The latter experienced a hurricane arising with S. E. winds, off Bermuda, the 2d inst., but escaping damage: and that she saw an unknown ship and a schr. in distress, making for Bermuda.

The Revenue Cutter Nehama boarded to-day, in the Chesapeake Bay, the Hawaiian bark Malalo, from Santa Cruz for Bremen. In lat. 35 North, lon. 74 30 West, she experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E., increasing to a hurricane. She was sailing under close-reefed mainsail and foretopmast staysail. The sudden squall hove the vessel on her be amends, when her mainmast was cut away, and she also lost her foretopmast and mizzentopmast. After righting, five feet of water was found in her hold, and her boats, water-casks, stove, bulwarks, charts, instruments and provisions were washed overboard. The brig Romance, from Navassa for Baltimore, with guano, arriving in the Chesapeake Bay this afternoon, spoke on Aug. 1, lat. 32 37 north, lon. 67 50 east, the Spanish brig Linda from Cadiz, dismasted; also a Hamburg brig from Rio Janeiro for New-York, in lat. 36 50 north, lon. 75 west, which had lost her spars and bulwarks.

Spoken, &c.

Expounder—ship, of Boston, bound S., July 3, lat. 19 S., lon. 36 W.

Edith—brig, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, July 30, lat. 32 N., lon. 70 25.

Hiram Abiff—brig, bound N., no date, lat. 38 5, lon. 73 56.

S. A. Paine—wh. schr., no date, lat. 49 11, lon. 24 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Tobasco, July 18, brig Lydia, for Falmouth for orders, ldg. wood; schr. Sahadore, (Span.,) from Havana. The Br. schr. Saranac, for Liverpool, via Minatitlan, for mahogany, sailed previously; also Span. schr. Fernando, for Vera Cruz.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 9, Aug. 8, 1867.
61, 72, 60, 8, 46, 68, 3, 16, 17, 27, 21, 38.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 10, Aug. 8, 1867.
31, 75, 50, 66, 33, 70, 6, 41, 20, 2, 51, 39, 52.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 290, Aug. 8, 1867.
16, 28, 57, 53, 14, 60, 41, 76, 29, 69, 78, 64.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 291, Aug. 8, 1867.
59, 52, 15, 18, 48, 55, 50, 4, 19, 23, 9, 40, 43.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 473, Aug. 8, 1867.
18, 48, 20, 19, 49, 39, 70, 10, 17, 40, 62, 31, 9.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 474, Aug. 8, 1867.
32, 53, 8, 50, 72, 37, 25, 60, 2, 18, 26, 22.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 397, Aug. 8, 1867.
54, 9, 60, 45, 23, 34, 28, 16, 37, 62, 58, 74, 14.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 398, Aug. 8, 1867.
29, 37, 84, 47, 19, 60, 55, 2, 12, 64, 75, 68.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given.
Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 18 Broadway.